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RUIN OF THE RING.

Mayor Hall's Opportunity—Andrew H. Green for Controller.

Connolly to Surrender His Office to an Honest Democrat.

Mass-Meeting of the Friends of the Controller.

Speeches and Resolutions Applauding His Course.

The Latest Developments in the Ring Fight.

GREEN FOR CONTROLLER.

Connolly Offers to Surrender His Office to an Honest Democrat—Tweed, Hall, and Sweeny in Great Consternation.

Considerable consternation was caused yesterday among the friends of SWEENY, TWEED and HALL, by the announcement of the fact that Controller CONNOLLY, at the suggestion of Ex-Mayor HAVEMEYER, was prepared to hand his office over to Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN, of the Central Park Commission. This was clearly tantamount to the surrender of all his papers and documents to a gentleman who will undoubtedly make the fairest examination of them in the interest of the public. This movement was about the last thing that SWEENY, TWEED, and HALL calculated upon. They had intended to throw CONNOLLY overboard, to appoint STORRS, who is now Deputy Controller, temporarily in his place, and afterward relieving STORRS, put in a man of their own choice who would manipulate the accounts to the complete exculpation of his masters. CONNOLLY, who was certainly not more guilty than the rest, objected to being made the sole victim of the exposure, and hence this chance for ... to the fair treatment of the papers in his office. The correspondence which has passed between the parties to the new plan will be found in our editorial columns of today.

There is much speculation as to the probable course of Mayor HALL under these circumstances. There can be no doubt, however, that he is equally implicated with the other three in the Ring frauds, and that he will be held to a strict accountability therefor.

Facts and Rumors Around the City Hall.

Saturday is usually a very quiet day at the City Hall, and yesterday proved to be an unusually quiet one. Very little talk or speculation was indulged in as to the effect of the injunction, except by a few anxious clerks, who were very desirous of knowing whether it would affect the payment of their salaries on the 1st of next month. The majority appeared to think it would not, while others could not see how the Controller could pay salaries unless he was permitted to raise the money to pay them with. The gang of laborers who were waiting all day Friday in the new Court-house for their wages was disposed of very quickly, the money being forthcoming at an early hour of the day. The Investigating Committee held no regular session, but it was understood that on Monday they will have a report to make, and that on that, or the succeeding day, the Controller will meet them and give them all the information they desire on such points as they have not yet touched on. About noon Gov. HOFFMAN called at the City Hall, passed up to the office of his father-in-law, Mr. STARKWEATHER, and remained with him about ten minutes, after which he left without making any further calls. He did not visit the Mayor's office. The Mayor was with Gen. McCLELLAN all of the morning at the latter's office, and did not reach the City Hall until 1 o'clock. After giving positive orders to admit no one to his private office, he commenced the preparation of a document which was afterward copied by his Private Secretary in manifold, but the nature of it was kept a profound secret, and the most persistent pumping failed to elicit the slightest information in regard to it. In the Controller's office business appeared to be at a stand-still. The members of the Investigating Committee even failed to make their usual visit, and by 4 o'clock this and all the other departments were deserted and closed for the day. Several bills, the money for which was lying in the Controller's office awaiting the decision of Judge BARNARD, were refused payment yesterday.

CONNOLLY'S DEFENDERS.

Mass Meeting of His Adherents in the Sixth Ward—Resolutions Applauding the Controller for His Refusal to Resign.

A meeting of the friends of Controller CONNOLLY was held at 8 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, in the Sixth Ward Hotel. Its object was to indorse the action of the Controller in refusing to resign, and sympathize with him in his struggle with "official assassins." Mr. TIMOTHY DALY was elected President, JEREMIAH COUGHLAN Vice-President, and Mr. THOMAS B. KELLY Secretary of the meeting. The Chairman stated the objects of the meeting in a speech, in which he expressed much sympathy with and confidence in Mr. CONNOLLY for the manly discharge of duty, and because he had done that his enemies now sought to sacrifice him. At the conclusion of the Chairman's remarks three loud and hearty cheers were given for RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.

The Secretary then read the following resolutions, which were heartily applauded throughout, and which, at the conclusion, were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The proceedings had on the injunction to restrain the City authorities from issuing further bonds, or making further appropriations, under the allegation of misappropriation and fraud, by four of the Commissioners, should receive the impartial consideration of the Judiciary without fear or favor to any one of the accused, as the act of one, both in point of law and common sense, cannot be separated from the acts of the others, while so incorporated; and

Whereas, During the pendency of law the charges so preferred and yet unproven, and in order to screen the most active, able and wily members of the Board whose voice was paramount, and whose legal acumen was trusted to guide the counsels of the corporated four, a conspiracy was formed to sacrifice one or more of the quorum in order to screen the participation of the chief aiders and abettors in the alleged charges; and

Whereas, In order to carry out this vile act of political treachery and assassination toward an old friend and able coadjutor one or more of the associates of Hon. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY have consented to sacrifice him, and through threats and intimidation seek to coerce his action and force his resignation as Controller of New-York City and County, though the charges of malfeasance have not received the judicial inquiry requisite to fix one fraud committed by Mr. CONNOLLY in his individual or corporate capacity; and

Whereas, The power behind the throne to make Judges and decapitate Controllers has been evoked to insure the degradation of an esteemed citizen, a sound Democrat and a warm-hearted Irishman, and the pliant tool of that despotism on the judicial bench has deviated from the usual and impartial course of a Court of justice in its judgment, and especially selected Mr. CONNOLLY for uncalled for and unnecessary animadversions intending, no doubt, to inculcate the high sense of morality entertained by the judicial mind, and put forward by the co-defendants similar to that recorded in Holy Writ of "Satan preaching Christianity." Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That our sympathies are enlisted with Controller CONNOLLY in this struggle for fair play, and an equal responsibility with his coadjutors. If there be fraud proved all must have an equal distribution of censure or punishment. Let there be equal justice "even though the heavens should fall" and we hereby call on Mr. CONNOLLY to remain firm in his determination to resist by all means in his power conspirators who seek to bring down his gray hairs to a dishonored grave; and,

Resolved, That a monster meeting and torch-light procession be held on a day to be named, by the friends of Mr. CONNOLLY, and that a committee from each Ward be organized to carry out the same, and that every lover of fair play, every hater of despotism and advocate of freedom, who fought in the ranks of Democracy in New-York, and who have suffered from tyranny and oppression, be invited to attend and sweep usurpers from power.

Mr. WM. C. GOVER next addressed the meeting. He said he had still abiding faith in the acts and integrity of Controller CONNOLLY, and he believed he still stood high in the estimation of the people of this community. Nothing was proven against him, and no dark shadow rested upon his character, and the speaker didn't believe he had ever abstracted a single dollar from the Treasury. He was the friend of the laboring man and the mechanic. [Applause.] It was said he had grown rich, but he had married a lady who had brought to him a large fortune, and in the investing of whose money in bonds, coupled with his own legitimate allowance, he had largely advanced his original property. It was said he had robbed the City Treasury, but that was not proven.

Mr. PETER McCONNELL next spoke, and alluded to the fact of Mr. CONNOLLY sending his son to battle for his country, when radicals who sought to dethrone him and cause a division in the Democratic Party, stayed at home. The terms in which he spoke of TWEED, HALL and SWEENY, were by no means eulogistic. The name of this gallant triumvirate was, in fact, received with a hiss of disapprobation. In conclusion loud cheers were given for RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.

It was next resolved that a committee of arrangements be appointed to make preparations for a grand mass meeting and torch-light procession in favor of the Controller, three delegates from each Ward to compose said committee. This committee will meet on Tuesday evening next at Thirteenth-street and University-place.

The meeting then adjourned.

What a Member of the Americus Thinks.

A member of the Americus Club, in a conversation had yesterday with our reporter, said that he was certain that there was hardly a single member of the broken Ring and its numerous collateral circles, who was not secretly making the most strenuous exertions to hide his ill-gotten gains. INGERSOLL, he declared upon personal knowledge, had drawn $65,000 only yesterday morning, out of one of the banks where he kept his account, and from several other large banks where he had dealings, he had drawn out every cent, converting the cash into United States securities, transferred to other parties for safe keeping. INGERSOLL, he continued, had been advancing the money, since the injunction was issued, to pay off the contingent expenses of the Departments, expecting a dissolution of the injunction and a speedy reimbursement. The greatest consternation existed, he said, among the members of the Ring. TWEED, he could safely assert, felt very sorely tried, notwithstanding in public he would maintain a bold front and undismayed countenance. He spoke of Ingersoll, Garvey, Miller, Keyser, King, Watson, (deceased,) and Woodward, among the lesser lights, as having been the most daring in their fraudulent transactions. MILLER, KING, and INGERSOLL, he continued, assumed an air of indifference in public, still they were all very much concerned about the safety of their stolen property. GARVEY, more than all, evinced the greatest anxiety for his household goods, and was, apparently, thoroughly scared.

Just before the disclosures in the TIMES, our informant strolled into the Astor House, where he saw INGERSOLL, KING and GARVEY seated at a table discussing the merits of several bottles of Roederer. He remarked to them that they would soon see the time when they would not luxuriate upon such costly cushions or dine upon such rich wines, adding that their wholesale robbery of the people would eventually be discovered, and what then? "Oh! don't be alarmed, my dear fellow," said KING, "we have our trunks packed, and you may rest assured we'll put away enough to make ourselves comfortable." This, he said, was spoken in jest, but from appearances it may prove an unlooked for reality. In concluding, the gentleman, who is a disgusted member of the Americus, said: "Those vouchers, which were said to have been stolen from Controller CONNOLLY's office, I do not believe ever left the new Court-house, but were burned in the building and the pane of glass broken as a blind."

Sheriff Brennan Non-Committal.

The office of Sheriff is one of considerable influence, and its incumbent is necessarily a man of great political power. Such being the case, Hon. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, could not well remain a simple looker-on, in the present complication of municipal affairs, but would be early called upon to show his hand, and—if it were possible—be driven to espouse one side or the other of the divided Democracy.

But the Sheriff is not to be driven and not to be bought, and in a conversation held with our reporter yesterday he stated decidedly that he had no intention of permitting himself to be drawn into the snare in which the Ring is at present netted. Being asked as to the truth of a statement made in a certain morning paper that he had been interviewed by Messrs. TWEED and SWEENY upon this question, he denied absolutely the whole story, and declared that he had not conversed with one of the leaders of the Ring within the past three or four weeks. He also characterized a story which appeared in a weekly paper to the effect that he had called upon Mr. TWEED at his office recently, and been refused admittance, as altogether untrue.

"I have my own duties to attend to here," he said, "and I don't propose to mix myself up with their squabbles in any way. It is, of course, a most unfortunate affair, but it is not a political matter at all; it is between man and man. Of course, it is on the eve of an election, and the whole difficulty will be tacked on to the party. But about the 15th of October will settle things, when everything will find its level; and I am going to wait. I see a good many people here, and of course we talk the affair over freely, but I see no reason why I should meddle with it, and I mean to steer clear of the whole thing."

Asked as to his view of the "vouchers" affair, he expressed his opinion that "whoever took them knew just what he wanted, and where it was. "Why," continued the Sheriff, "my hand would not go into the hole in the glass that they say those vouchers were taken out of!" The Sheriff has a pretty fair-sized hand—still there is something in the inference to be drawn from this remark.

"These men have all been friends for a good many years, and now they differ among themselves, and it is very hard to say how it is all going to end. However, about a month from now will settle it. But BARNARD seemed to hint at prosecuting these men! That would be a terrible disgrace."

The Sheriff evidently considered the condition of things disgraceful, and was decided in his determination not to let his name get mixed up with it.

An Old Man and his Wife Murdered With a Spade—Suicide of the Murderer.

A terrible double murder was committed in the town of Franklin, De Kalb County, Illinois, on Monday, 11th inst., by CARL DONNEFELD, a native of Prussia. His victims were CARL and MARY WEISEMBERG, man and wife, aged sixty-one and sixty-three years. DONNEFELD also attempted to murder another man named MEYERS, but he escaped with only slight injuries. WEISEMBERG and his wife, who are also Prussians, came to this country some twelve years ago. Being quite old and owning a farm, they wrote to DONNEFELD and made an arrangement with him to come to Franklin and carry on the farm and maintain them so long as they lived, and in return he was to inherit the property remaining at their death. They seemed to live peaceably together until a few weeks since, when dissent arose among them, which resulted in the sale of the farm to MEYERS, with a reserved interest for DONNEFELD. On Monday morning, while MEYERS was milking the cows, DONNEFELD made an assault upon him with a spade. He made his escape, and DONNEFELD then rushed into the house and to WEISEMBERG's room, where the old gentleman lay sick, and soon killed him with the spade. WEISEMBERG's wife, hearing a noise in his room, went to see what was the matter. DONNEFELD met her at the door, and at once dispatched her with the same spade with which he had killed her husband. He then rushed to the barn and hung himself. When discovered by the neighbors, whom MEYERS had alarmed, he was dead.

WALTER MONTGOMERY.

Confirmation of the Tidings of His Death—Details of His Suicide.

The news of the decease of Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY, transmitted by the cable, has, we are pained to say, been confirmed. "On Saturday evening, Sept. 2," says the London *Times*, "Mr. LANGHOLM, the Deputy Coroner for Westminster, held an inquest at Shelley's Hotel, Albemarle-street, Bond-street, concerning the death of WALTER MONTGOMERY, aged forty-four. Mr. HENRY BELTON, No. 12 Regent-street, said he was an old and intimate friend of deceased. On Wednesday last he saw the deceased, it being the day of his marriage, and he then appeared to enjoy good health, and was apparently in excellent spirits. He was not aware of anything calculated to depress the spirits of Mr. MONTGOMERY, unless it were his late connection with the Gaiety Theatre, where he was manager, and it had resulted unfavorably toward him from a commercial point of view. Mr. MONTGOMERY had sustained heavy losses at that theatre, and every one regarded the money as irretrievably lost. Deceased had resolved on emigrating to America, and with that view had paid the passage money for himself and his wife, and was to have sailed on the 7th inst. Mr. MONTGOMERY was not liable to occasional depression, and had never threatened to destroy himself. He was a man of great perseverance, and went through the labor of six men; but naturally he was very excitable. Mrs. LALEAH MONTGOMERY, No. 2 Stafford-street, Bond-street, who was led into Court in a state of great mental excitement, said the deceased was her husband. On Friday night, about 10½ o'clock, she was lying on a couch in the sitting-room, and the deceased was in the adjoining bedroom looking at some articles of clothing which were in a box. During the previous two or three days he had been depressed in spirits more than usual, though, for the past six weeks he appeared to be in a desponding state of mind, arising from his losses through his connection with the Gaiety Theatre. He had never threatened to destroy himself, but he often prayed that he might be at rest. She believed her husband was of unsound mind when he committed the sad act. On Friday forenoon he was very ill till about 2 o'clock, when he got better and was rather cheerful, but about 7 o'clock the same evening he became quite mad. She was listening to his movements in the bedroom on Friday night, and heard him exclaim, "LALEAH, good-by; God bless you. I am gone, I am gone." She then heard the report of a pistol. She did not know that he had a pistol. The landlady on hearing her screams came upstairs and entered the bedroom where deceased was, but for herself she could say no more. The bedroom was in darkness. FREDERICK SHELLEY, No. 2 Albemarle-street, proprietor of the hotel, said he was standing at the hotel door on Friday night, about 11 o'clock, and, hearing the report of a pistol and the screams of a lady, he ran to No. 2 Stafford-street, and on going upstairs into a bedroom on the first floor, found the deceased seated on the floor, his head resting on a chair. He raised the deceased, but he was quite dead. Medical aid was at once sent for. He found on the floor, near to the deceased, a small pocket-pistol, and on the bed several teeth. WM. MASTLES said he was standing in front of the hotel-door, on Friday night, about 10½ o'clock, when he heard the report of a pistol. He went to No. 2 Stafford street, and was then told by the landlady that a gentleman had shot himself, and he was requested to go upstairs. He was the first who entered the bedroom, and found deceased in a sitting position on the floor by the side of the bed, his head hanging down. Blood was oozing from the mouth, and a pistol was lying under the chair. A quarter of an hour elapsed before he lifted the pistol, and it was not then warm. Mr. HENRY HARRISON, M. R. C. S., No. 10 Grafton-street, said he was called to see deceased on Friday night, shortly after 11 o'clock. He was dead, but the body was warm. Blood was all over the shirt. He examined the mouth, and there was a hole in the roof of it large enough to admit the finger of a man. He had since made a post-mortem examination. The pistol had been placed in the mouth before being discharged. The bullet had entered the roof of the mouth near to the teeth, had struck against the frontal bone, which caused it to rebound toward the back of the head, and subsequently entered the left hemisphere of the brain, where he found it. The bullet was flattened by striking against the frontal bone. Had the bullet not struck the frontal bone, it would have gone out at the top of the skull, and deceased would not have sustained very serious injury. Death would be instantaneous. Mr. JOHN SPRINGER, stage manager of the Gaiety Theatre, said he saw deceased on Friday, and he was then in good spirits. Mr. MONTGOMERY had sustained heavy losses with that theatre, but he did not think they led him to commit suicide. Deceased had money to meet every claim. He thought the excitement of his marriage caused deceased to become of unsound mind. The deceased was of a very excitable temperament. The jury returned a verdict that 'the deceased committed suicide while in a state of unsound mind.'"

Singular Disappearance of a Clergyman's Wife.

On the afternoon of Sept. 5, Mrs. E. C. MITCHELL, wife of Rev. EDWARD C. MITCHELL, of Detroit, left Portland, Me., for Philadelphia, and reached Boston about 7 P. M. The hotels being crowded she resolved to continue her journey, although her original intention was to stop a night in Boston. She went to the United States Hotel, and from there telegraphed, at 8¼ P. M., to her father-in-law, Mr. E. P. MITCHELL, President of the Commonwealth National Bank, Philadelphia, that she would take the 9 P. M. train for New-York by way of Springfield and New-Haven. Having half an hour to spare, she wrote a note in pencil to her husband at Detroit, informing him that she had telegraphed to his father that she would take the 9 P. M. train, and that on her arrival in Philadelphia on the 6th she would telegraph the fact to him. This is the last authentic information her friends have of her. Rev. Mr. MITCHELL receiving nothing from her became uneasy, and after telegraphing in various directions in vain, set out in search of his wife, and was joined by his brother from Philadelphia. They went to Boston and found the porter of the United States Hotel, (where her name was registered,) who said he believed he recollected attending the lady to the Worcester Depot, carrying her satchel and traveling shawl. The conductors of the trains between Boston and New-York had a dim recollection of the lady, and the sleeping-car conductor relates a story of a lady corresponding to the descriptions given, who was greatly fatigued and desired a berth, which, owing to the crowded state of his cars, he could not give her, but who was accommodated with a berth by a Mrs. AMES, who had secured an entire compartment for herself. From this point all trace of the lady disappears. Mrs. AMES can relieve in a measure the deep anxiety of the grief-stricken relatives by informing them who her kindly-treated companion was and what she knows of her.

A circumstance is related in Mrs. MITCHELL's letter to her husband, which may or may not have importance. She says she was kindly treated on the way from Portland to Boston by an elderly gentleman, who offered to conduct her to a second or third rate hotel, but on her declining to go to any but a first-class one, advised her to continue her journey. There is no evidence that he came further in this direction than Boston.

Mrs. MITCHELL is a lady of quite prepossessing appearance, about medium height, fair complexion, with brown hair and eyes, and wore, when she left Portland, a brown traveling-dress of mixed linen and worsted, and a black hat trimmed with red roses. She carried a brown linen duster, and the small satchel and traveling-shawl mentioned by the porter. Her jewelry consisted of a gold hunting-case watch, with the mark of "Breithing & Laederich, Chaux-de-Fonds, Swisse, No. 27,400," upon it; a plain gold marriage ring, and a cut ring, which, on opening at the sides, exposed a fillet of hair, and on the inner surface of which was the inscription, "Ned to Louie, June 19, 1862." Her baggage, of which no trace has been found either, consisted, certainly, of a Saratoga trunk with a card on the top marked Rev. E. C. MITCHELL, and probably two other trunks which her friends in Portland make no mention of her taking, although she had three on her arrival there. One of these was of sole leather, covered with duck, and inscribed on the ends "E. C. M., Phila," and the other was black, with green bands.

The New-Jersey Railroad Lease.

In the New-Jersey Court of Chancery at Trenton, yesterday, Mr. BROWNING continued his argument in favor of the plaintiffs and against the lease. He quoted authorities showing that Directors cannot bind a corporation. A railroad, he said, had no right to do any business not laid down in its charter, and one Company had no right to make a lease with another without first getting the permission of the Legislature. The lease was never assented to by the complainants or the stockholders, and on that ground counsel claimed that the lease was void.

SHOCKING BARBARITY.

A Little Boy Starved to Death—A Circus Performer the Culprit—A Terrible Story.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Sept. 16.—A terrible case of death from starvation has just been discovered at Stormville. It appears that a French woman, who is attached to O'BRIEN's Menagerie and Circus, performs among other feats, the cannon trick, as it is styled. That is, the woman takes a six-pounder on her shoulder, and a boy gets up and fires it off. This little fellow was the victim of unheard-of cruelty. While stopping at Stormville this woman tied the little boy's hands behind his back and shut him up in a room alone. He begged the cook of the hotel to put a ladder up to the window and give him a piece of bread and butter. She had to throw it on the floor, where the boy obtained it and ate it up. This woman had another boy, which was her own. He went and told the woman of the above manner of getting food to him. She appeared very angry, and going to the boy's room, said she "would not be surprised if he had asked for some candy or cake, but the idea of asking for bread and butter! How dare you do so when I told you if you did I would pound you." The little fellow begged her not to whip him, he would not do it again. He did not look as though he had a drop of blood in his body. The reason she starved him was to prevent him growing any heavier. She bought him in Paris for $100, and of course she had no love or feeling for him except to make money. The doctor who attended him said he died of starvation. The show is in Pawlings, and parties have started from Stormville for that place, to inform the authorities and have some legal action taken in the case. The boy was buried today. The woman spoken of travels in conjunction with a man known as Atalie, the Man of the Iron Jaws.

[This circus is the same that created the riot at Pawlings, mentioned in our dispatches yesterday.]

WEST INDIES.

Land Difficulties in Jamaica—Commencement of the Rainy Season—Aid for Destitute Cubans.

KINGSTON, Jam., Sept. 12.—A cyclone was experienced forty miles to the southward of Jamaica yesterday afternoon, traveling westwardly. It was not felt in this island. One hundred summonses have just been issued against negro squatters and their white allies. It is asserted that such a wholesale summoning as will bring into the same Court 100 defendants and 500 witnesses, from one district, by one road, and on the same day, will be a great temptation to insurrection; whereas, the settlement of one case would have settled all; and that the object of the whole business is to fee the lawyers. A memorial to the Home Government is in course of signature by political agitators who were acquitted of complicity in the rebellion of 1865.

KINGSTON, Jam., Sept. 13.—The rainy season has set in. A bazar is to be held here to raise money for the support of the destitute Cubans now in this city; but the project receives little or no sympathy from the citizens.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—7½ P. M.—The barometer has fallen slightly at the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations, and hazy weather is reported, which is probably connected with the extensive fires lately reported in Oregon. The pressure has fallen, but is now rising in Minnesota. The highest barometer extends north-eastward over the Ohio Valley, and the area of low pressure which was Friday afternoon on Lake Erie has extended north-east and eastward, and is now spreading over New-England, where rain prevailed during the night, and cloudy weather is now reported. A small area of rain has extended from Tennessee and Northern Georgia north-eastward and is probably now off Cape Hatteras. Local rains have fallen on the immediate Gulf coast during the day. Eastern winds in the Middle and Eastern States have generally veered through the south-east to west and north-west. Southerly winds have prevailed from the Ohio Valley northward, with threatening weather on Lake Superior. Cloudy and clearing weather continues in the Mississippi valley.

PROBABILITIES.

Partially cloudy and clearing weather, with rising barometer, is probable for New-England on Sunday, and very generally east of the Mississippi River. The conditions will remain favorable for rains on the immediate Gulf coast in the course of the day. Rising barometer and pleasant weather are indicated for the upper Lakes and the North-west.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit.	57	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stand of Bar, in inch.	29.85	..	..	29.88	29.89

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fah. 62.

Mysterious Murder.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 16.—On Wednesday night last, WILLIAM EDIC, of Sangerfield, was murdered by his wife. It is believed that EDIC and his wife quarreled while the husband was intoxicated. The wife was very roughly handled at first, but obtaining a whiffletree, she struck her husband on the head, knocking him down, and so severely beating him that he died on Thursday morning of his injuries. The wife says that near midnight on Wednesday, she was awakened by a colored man standing by the side of the bed occupied by herself and husband; that being very much frightened she jumped from the bed, concealing herself in an out-building until morning; when returning to the house she found her husband lying on the bed dying, and a bloody whiffletree by the bedside. This story seems hardly probable, and Mrs. EDIC has been held for murder.

Delegates to New-York Republican State Convention.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 16.—ROSCOE CONKLING, E. A. BAKER and ELI AVERY were today chosen Delegates from the First District of Oneida to the Republican State Convention. Strong resolutions were adopted in favor of Gen. GRANT, Senator CONKLING and reorganization of the Republican Party in New-York City. A contesting delegation is made up from the District.

Arrival of the Bremen Steam-ship Hermann.

The steam-ship *Hermann*, which left Bremen on Sept. 2 and Southampton on Sept. 5, reached this port yesterday. She brings tidings fresher by two days than those by the *Scotia*.

New-Jersey State Educational Commission.

The Legislature of New-Jersey, at its last session enacted a special school law, imposing a tax of two mills on a dollar upon the rateables of the State for educational purposes. They also established a State Educational Commission, consisting of Rev. Dr. M'COSH, President of Princeton College; Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, President of Rutgers College; Ex-Speaker PATTERSON, of the Legislature; Messrs. JOHN T. FOSTER, CHAS. NORDHOFF, C. D. DESHLER, and others. These gentlemen held a meeting at Newark a few days since, and after a careful review of the present system of the State proposed a number of practical amendments to be added to the School laws at the next session of the State Legislature. The principal amendment was the creation of the office of Inspector of Public Schools, making one for each Congressional District, with a salary of $2,000. Night schools will be established by law in every town of 10,000 inhabitants; in towns of less population their establishment will be decided by vote. It will be recommended to establish high schools in each district that may be capable of preparing the pupils for colleges. Also to establish twenty-one scholarships in the State, at a cost of about $17,000, and the scholar be permitted to choose the college he would desire. A committee from the Board will confer with the Trustees of the State Reform School as to whether that school would not be better as part of the school system of the State. The Commission will meet again in Trenton, on the 29th and 30th, to confer with all interested in the cause of education.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Hodge Defalcation—Defense of the Treasury Department Against Implied Responsibility—Action of the Heads of the War and Treasury Departments—Currency Statement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—A statement having recently been published respecting the defalcation of HODGE, derived from the Pay-master-General's office, the following information has been derived in a similar way from prominent gentlemen connected with the Treasurer's office, and may, therefore, be considered an authorized reply to the Pay Department. The attempt of the Pay Department to foist upon the Treasurer's office the responsibility for the failure to discover, at an earlier date, the misappropriation of public funds by Pay-master HODGE, is regarded by the Treasury officials as entirely unwarranted by the facts. The absurdity of the attempt is, it is claimed by them, apparent to all familiar with the mode of disbursing public funds, and would render the statements put forth unworthy of attention had they not been extensively circulated and made the occasion of partisan attack on the administration of the Treasury. The grounds for holding the Treasurer responsible, as presented in the Pay Department version, were, it will be remembered, the following:

First—The letter addressed by the Treasurer to the Pay-master-General on the 9th of May, 1866, in which he said:

"If instructions should be issued from your office directing all Pay-masters to report to this office the balance remaining to their credit at the close of each week, designating the place of such deposit, I think the present system might be made to work safely."

In accordance with this suggestion the Pay-master-General forthwith issued a circular requiring all Pay-masters to report their balances weekly to the Treasurer. It is claimed by the Pay Department that a proper comparison of these reports at the Treasury with those from the various depositories showing the balances held by them to the credit of disbursing officers, would have led to the speedy detection of any defalcation. In the second place, the Pay Department alleges that the payment by the Treasurer by checks drawn by Pay-master HODGE, payable to cash or bearer for large amounts, afforded him facilities for the improper withdrawal of money which he would not have enjoyed had the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury of Nov. 23, 1869, concerning the disbursement of the public money been complied with. To the first allegation the Treasury officials reply that the letter of Gen. SPINNER was never intended to be construed for assuming for the Treasurer the responsibility for the proper disbursement of funds intrusted to officers of the Pay Department, or as absolving that Department from the responsibility of keeping all proper checks on the officers. Experience soon demonstrated that the reports required of Pay-masters were no protection against fraud. Even in cases of honest officers, the balances reported by them would always be less than the amount reported by depositories by the just amounts of their outstanding checks. In case of an officer like Major HODGE, who disbursed a half million or more every month, the discrepancies arising from this cause between the two balances reported would be so great as to render the reports utterly useless as the checks upon each other. If the officer were dishonest, and had misappropriated money, nothing would be easier for him than to make his reports agree with those of the depository who kept his funds. Every officer, honest or dishonest, knows the amount of funds to his credit, and it would require an amount of stupidity amounting to fatuity for a dishonest officer to report to the Treasurer an amount to his credit larger than that he knew would be reported by the depository with whom he kept his account.

For these reasons the Treasury soon ceased to place reliance on these reports as a means for the detection of fraud, and was not always prompt in requiring them to be made when officers failed to send them in. Viewed in this light, the failure of the Treasurer to require reports from Col. HODGE is utterly immaterial so far as any responsibility for defalcation goes, since no scrutiny or comparison to which the Treasurer could subject them would reveal their dishonest character. The only way in which any discrepancies in his reports could have been discovered, had such reports been made, would have been by comparing them with his reports to the Pay-master-General; but inasmuch as the misappropriated checks were all drawn from his accounts with the Treasurer, discrepancies could have been just as easily discovered by an examination of the Treasurer's books by a Pay Department official, or by examining HODGE's reports to the Treasurer. Hence the absence of the reports is a matter of no importance whatever. The most complete refutation of the allegation of the Pay Department is, however, furnished by the fact that for some time a gentleman connected with the Pay Department, who is now engaged in the investigation of HODGE's accounts, has been in the habit of calling upon the Treasurer's office for the balances reported to the credit of Pay-masters, and has in several instances, at his request, been furnished with statements of the balances held by the Treasurer to the credit of Col. HODGE. The books of the Treasurer have always been open to any examination which the Pay Department might choose to make. The attempt to use his letter of May 9, 1866, in the face of the foregoing facts, as a basis for holding Gen. SPINNER responsible for HODGE's short-comings, is regarded as a cruel wrong on the absence of the Treasurer, who was prompted in writing it by a spirit of accommodation for the Department, which had just lost heavily through the defalcation of HODGE's old *confrère*, Major PAULDING, and who could have entertained no suspicion of the use to which it was to be perverted. The second allegation of the Pay Department is, it is claimed, quite as immaterial as the first. It is alleged by the Treasury officials that, although the circular of November 23, 1869, has not been literally complied with in the payment of HODGE's checks, yet that, had it been observed, it would have furnished no preventive of his peculations.

The circular does not, it is true, permit checks to be drawn, as Col. HODGE's were, "to cash or bearer." It does, however, require that, except in certain specified cases, checks drawn by disbursing officers must be in favor of the person by name to whom payment is to be made, or in favor of such person by name or bearer. Had payment been refused on checks drawn payable to cash or bearer, it would have been perfectly feasible for HODGE under these regulations, to have drawn out funds for his dishonest transactions upon checks payable to any fictitious person and bearer. Suppose HODGE had drawn these fraudulent checks in this manner, and had presented them in person; the Treasury could not have refused payment under the rules. The fact that names of payees were fictitious and were not those of persons entitled to receive money from the Government, could not have been known to the Treasurer, since he has no means of knowing whether a proper voucher has been taken up by the drawer of the check. Since, therefore, the enforcement of the regulations could not have prevented HODGE's fraudulent operations, the failure to enforce them, like the failure to call upon him for ... is utterly immaterial in fixing the responsibility for his being permitted to carry on the ... [illegible] so long unchecked. The officers of the Treasury claim, with much apparent justice, that their functions in the matter of disbursing officers' funds are confined to the safe-keeping of moneys deposited, and to their payment on genuine and proper checks, and that they are in nowise responsible for misappropriations of funds which have been withdrawn from their custody by disbursing officers who render no accounts to them, and are not in the slightest degree under their control.

The Secretary of War has directed the Judge-Advocate-General to prefer charges against Major HODGE. Pay-master-General BRICE has also requested an investigation into his own official conduct in the administration of his Department, in regard to HODGE's delinquencies. Secretary BOUTWELL will shortly also proceed to examine the case.

The Secretary of War today notified the Treasury officials that it was the intention of the Treasury Department to proceed against the New-York bankers engaged with Pay-master HODGE in his late transactions in Wall-street, that the Pay-master-General has a mass of evidence concerning the relations between the bankers and the Pay-master, which is at their disposal. The Secretary of War has not been applied to to release HODGE on bail, as he is a military prisoner, but he has been requested to release him from close confinement, which he refused to do. The case was yesterday referred to the Judge-Advocate-General, with instructions to prepare charges and specifications immediately. A court-martial for his trial will then be designated by the Secretary. There will be no court of inquiry in the case of Gen. BRICE's administration of the Pay Department, as Gen. BRICE requested, the Secretary of War feeling satisfied that there have been no irregularities, and deeming it inexpedient, under such circumstances, to incur the expense of assembling such a court of inquiry.

THE CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today amount to	[illegible]
Shipments—	
Fractional currency	[illegible]
Notes	[illegible]
The Treasurer holds in trust as security for national bank circulation	[illegible]
And for deposits of public money	[illegible]
Internal revenue receipts today	[illegible]
Total for fiscal year to date	[illegible]

The bank circulation outstanding at this date is $315,490,242.

National Gold Bank circulation, $405,000, an increase during the week of $55,000, to the First National Gold Bank of San Francisco.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business today were: Coin, $95,[illegible],971; currency, $6,015,336; certificates, $15,[illegible],500.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

At Wakefield, Va., on Friday, the second down freight-train ran over a negro boy, aged fourteen years, completely severing one of his legs and horribly mangling the other. The boy had been tied on the track with ropes by his step-father to be whipped, and while the man was in the woods gathering switches the train ran over the boy.

In the United States Circuit Court at Montgomery, Ala., Judge WOODS refused the appointment of a receiver, on the application of W. F. DRAKE, a second mortgage bondholder of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, on the ground that the State Courts have possession of the road and jurisdiction through receivers.

The several Commanderies of Knights Templar of Baltimore have perfected arrangements for the reception of their brethren at the Grand Triennial Convention of Knights Templar of the United States and General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, which convenes on Monday.

A mammoth cheese, weighing 3,000 pounds, the product of one day's milking of 2,200 cows, yielding 30,305 pounds of milk, manufactured in Erie County, was deposited for exhibition in the International Industrial Exhibition, at Buffalo, last night.

WILLIAM H. KNAPP, Superintendent of the gravity railroad from Forest of Dean Iron Mines, Orange County, to Fort Montgomery, on the Hudson River, was instantly killed on Thursday by one of the cars running off the track.

At the First Assembly District Republican Convention of Niagara County, held in Lockport yesterday, RICHARD CROWLY, BENJAMIN CARPENTER, and LUTHER FORSYTHE were elected delegates to the State Convention.

The total receipt of silver bullion at Salt Lake City last week amounted to $48,000, of which $9,100 was from Pioche, and $6,100 from Ophir. The whole amount has been forwarded East.

EDWARD PEASE, a freight conductor on the Vermont Central Railroad, while directing the transfer of cars to a side track in Concord, yesterday morning, fell in front of the engine and was killed.

JOSEPH SHAWHAN, the oldest turfman in Kentucky, and inventor of bourbon whisky, was thrown from his horse, Tuesday night, at Lexington, and died from his injuries yesterday; age ninety.

Commissioner DOUGLASS has given instructions to the Collectors to hereafter transmit to the Supervisors of their respective districts copies of certain of their monthly reports to the Internal Revenue Bureau.

The Treasurer of the United States yesterday received $25, for Custom-house dues, from an anonymous source in New-York, as a contribution to the Conscience Fund.

CHAS. ASHTON, of Canada, has been arrested in Boston, charged with embezzling $1,000, intrusted to him at Toronto, to be deposited in a Boston bank.

A letter from Raleigh, dated on the 15th, says that nearly 400 persons have been brought there for trial charged with Kukluxism, and that not a few will be arraigned for murder.

The colored base-ball match at Philadelphia, yesterday, was largely attended. The score is: Uniques, of Chicago, 9; Pythians, of Philadelphia, 7.

It was rainy and foggy at Montreal yesterday, and the boat-race was postponed to the first fine day. The Taylor-Winship crew left, however, for England.

A monument erected by the State of Rhode Island to the soldiers and sailors who fell in the late war was dedicated at Providence yesterday.

Four seamen, named DICKEY, STEELE, DAVIDSON and MERCLINE, belonging to bark *S. D. Pomeroy*, were drowned at Menomonee, Wis., on Wednesday, while going ashore in a yawl.

The store of B. PRESLEY & Co., at St. Paul, Minn., has been robbed by burglars of $2,000 in bonds and $50 in cash. Three clerks sleeping in the store were chloroformed.

A match game of base-ball, yesterday, between the Mutuals, of New-York, and the Boston nine, resulted in the defeat of the Mutuals by a score of 7 to 9.

A civic reception, including a parade of the Fire Department, is to be accorded to President GRANT on his arrival at Cincinnati next Tuesday.

The exhibition game of base-ball at Cleveland, yesterday, between the Rockfords and Forest Citys resulted in the defeat of the latter by a score of 19 to 12.

The second annual Fair of the Northern Ohio Fair Association closed yesterday. It has been a great success.

Goldsmith Maid trotted the first heat at Minneapolis, Wis., yesterday, in 2:18¾; second heat in 2:17½. The third heat was made in 2:21.

JAMES DENNIS was shot dead by JOSEPH WILLIS near Oakland, Oregon, yesterday. WILLIS claims that he acted in self-defense.

Capt. J. F. SCHULPEN, for some time the agent of the International Emigrant Society in Baltimore, attempted suicide yesterday.

The Surveyors of the Southern Pacific Railway reached Petropolis, thirty miles from Los Angeles, Friday.

A steam saw-mill and grist-mill at North Williston, Vt., was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $17,000.

The Treasurer yesterday made a telegraphic transfer of half a million in gold, from San Francisco to New-York.

The Gentile residents of Salt Lake City are organizing a cavalry company. Over 100 names have already been enrolled.

Cable Brevities.

A correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs to that paper that he traversed the Mont Cenis tunnel in thirty-eight minutes; that the air in the tunnel is excellent, and the rails perfectly level.

The leaders of the International Society have promised the London weavers that they will prevent the importation of foreign workmen to England.

CLARK, the American bond forger, has been sentenced to eighteen months at hard labor, in England, for pretending to be a Mr. COLE, banker of Lyons and New-York.

The Russian Squadron, en route from Cronstadt to New-York, as an escort to the Grand Duke ALEXIS, has arrived at Plymouth, where the vessels will stop a week to coal.

The London Labor League has denounced the introduction of foreigners into English workshops as a dangerous political precedent.

The London *Times* editorially deplores the continuance of antagonism between labor and capital.

The British wheat crop is disastrously deficient.

Gen. CHANGARNIER is dangerously ill.

Another Bondsman for Caldwell, the Drawback Forger.

CHARLES ROBERT SCHULTZ, giving his residence as No. 339 East Sixteenth-street, appeared at the United States District-Attorney's office yesterday for the purpose of becoming bondsman for RICHARD B. CALDWELL, the noted drawback forger, who has been confined at Ludlow-street Jail for several months past. He made an affidavit that he was the owner of three tenement-houses, located at Nos. 337, 339 and 341 East Sixteenth-street, and three buildings in the rear of the same; a whole row of private dwellings at the south-east corner of Eighteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, Brooklyn, and also a house at No. 452 North Second-street, Williamsburg. From certain information received by Assistant District-Attorney PURDY, it was decided not to accept the offer of bail until an investigation could be made concerning SCHULTZ's wealth. Numerous fraudulent attempts have been made to secure CALDWELL's release, but they have all failed.

GENERAL NEWS.

Trouble in the French Assembly on the Alsace Customs.

General Disarmament of the National Guard.

Perfection of the Army Reorganization in Sweden.

The Boundary Disputes Between Chili and Bolivia.

An Earthquake on the West Coast of South America.

FRANCE.

Disarmament of the National Guard—Trouble in the Settlement of the Alsace Customs Bill—Its Presentation to the Assembly—Sentence of Communists.

LYONS, Sept. 17.—A proclamation appears today announcing the disarmament of the National Guard. All arms in the possession of the Guard are required to be surrendered within two days, and fines and imprisonment are to follow failure to comply with the terms of the proclamation. Regular troops will replace the National Guards as fast as they are disarmed.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 16.—The Alsace Customs question proves to be a troublesome one. M. BERNARD is the President, and M. LAURENT the Secretary of the Committee having charge of the details of the Alsace bill, and it is known that a majority of the Committee is opposed to the bill. M. THIERS paid a visit to the Committee today, however, and, it is hoped, arranged the whole matter satisfactorily. Fears are expressed that unless the Customs question is quickly settled the entire trade of Alsace will go to Switzerland instead of to France. The *Official Journal* of today announces that the disarmament of the National Guard is proceeding with the utmost tranquillity in the Departments. M. THIERS announced to the Assembly this afternoon that the report of the Committee on the German Convention would be ready for submission at the evening session of the Assembly. The majority of the Assembly is known to be favorable to the Customs Treaty with Germany, including Alsace and Lorraine, a result which will be the evacuation of the Departments of the Aisne, Aube, Cote d'Or and Jura by the German troops.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 16.—The Court-martial today sentenced the agent of the Internationalists, M. PAVY, to a term of imprisonment, and M. PAYNE and certain soldiers to be shot, for passing over to the insurgents on the 4th of April.

The Customs Treaty Accepted—France to be Evacuated at Once.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 16—Midnight.—The Assembly has just accepted, by a vote of 533 against 31, the Customs Treaty, concluded by the COMTE DE REMUSAT and M. POUYER-QUERTIER, representing France, and HERR VON ARNIM and Count HERZOG on the part of Germany. Alsace and Lorraine are included in the treaty, the consequences of which are the immediate evacuation of the departments of the Aisne, Aube, Cote d'Or and Jura, and the reduction of the German Army of Occupation of the other departments to 50,000 men.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Reorganization of the Swedish Army—Empress Eugenie in Spain—Mass Meeting in Dublin—Oecological Congress.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 16.—Both Houses of the Swedish Parliament have appointed Committees upon the bill for the reorganization of the army. The Upper House favors, while the Lower Chamber is opposed to the bill.

MADRID, Sept. 16.—The Empress EUGENIE has arrived in this city.

DUBLIN, Sept. 16.—A meeting, having for its object the taking of steps for the prosecution of the Police for dispersing the recent assemblage of the people in Phoenix Park, is to be held in the suburb of Harold's Cross, on Sunday.

FLORENCE, Sept. 16.—A Oecological Congress has commenced its sessions in the City of Udine.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—An International Congress, having as its object reform in the management of the penitentiaries throughout Europe and America, will be held in London in June, 1872. The original suggestion for the assemblage of such a body came from the United States, where, at a Congress held in Cincinnati, the primary steps were taken. Delegates appointed at that meeting have visited the various nations of Europe, and have received promises of support from many of the Governments. The call for the Congress will shortly be issued.

PRAGUE, Sept. 16.—In the Bohemian Diet today all the German members were absent, because of the Imperial rescript, sent to that body on Thursday, expressing a wish to recognize the rights of Bohemia by the coronation oath and new electoral and national bills. A protest was, however, sent to the Diet, signed by the missing delegates, against the passage of any illegal votes in their absence.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Boundary Disputes in Chili on Account of a Mine—Earthquake on the South Pacific Coast—Peruvian Elections.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 12.—The English mail steamer from Aspinwall touched at this port today, and brings the following news:

CHILI.

Valparaiso advices are to Aug. 18. Another coal seam has been discovered at Mejillones. Much dispute as to the true boundaries of Chili and Bolivia has been occasioned by the discovery of the Caracoles mines. Business was very dull at Valparaiso, and freights were nominal.

PERU.

Callao dates are to Aug. 28. The excitement over the approaching elections was increasing. PARDO, the civil candidate for President, would certainly be defeated by his military opponent. An earthquake on the 21st shook the entire coast, both north and south, very severely. The sea was greatly agitated, and for a time it was impossible for vessels to enter the ports. The American man-of-war *Ossipee* sailed for Talcahuano on the 23d. An English merchant steamer had saved the crew of the English merchant vessel *River Forth*, which foundered at sea. EDWARD KENDALL, a sailor, was accidentally shot during target-practice on board the English man-of-war *Chanticleer*.

COLUMBIA.

The American merchant steamer *Honduras* arrived at Panama Sept. 3, from New-York, via Cape Horn.

Statistics of the Week.

During the past week there were 179 marriages, 414 births and 580 deaths in this City.

Number of arrests for the week, 1,[illegible].

Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON reports eighteen fires for the past week. The estimated loss is $36,000, and the amount of insurance, $[illegible],000. Of the eighteen fires nine were caused by carelessness.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MY BIRTH-DAY.

Beneath the moonlight and the snow
Lies dead my latest year;
The Winter winds are wailing low
Its dirges in my ear.

I grieve not with the moaning wind
As if a loss befell;
Before me, even as behind,
God is, and all is well!

His light shines on me from above,
His low voice speaks within—
The patience of immortal love
Outwearying mortal sin.

Not mindless of the growing years
Of care and loss and pain,
My eyes are wet with thankful tears
For blessings which remain.

If dim the gold of life has grown,
I will not count it dross,
Nor turn from treasures still my own
To sigh for lack and loss.

The years no charm from nature take;
As sweet her voices call,
As beautiful her mornings break,
As fair her evenings fall.

Love watches o'er my quiet ways,
Kind voices speak my name,
And lips that find it hard to praise
Are slow, at least, to blame.

How softly ebb the tides of will!
How fields, once lost or won,
Now lie behind me green and still
Beneath a level sun!

How hushed the hiss of party hate,
The clamor of the throng!
How old, harsh voices of debate
Flow into rhythmic song!

Methinks the spirit's temper grows
Too soft in this still air;
Somewhat the restful heart foregoes
Of needed watch and prayer.

The bark by tempest vainly tossed
May founder in the calm,
And he who braved the polar frost
Faint by the isles of balm.

Better than self-indulgent years
The outflung heart of youth,
Than pleasant songs in idle ears
The tumult of the truth.

Rest for the weary hands is good,
And love for hearts that pine,
But let the manly habitude
Of upright souls be mine.

Let winds that blow from heaven refresh,
Dear Lord, the languid air;
And let the weakness of the flesh
Thy strength of spirit share.

And, if the eye must fail of light,
The ear forget to hear,
Make clearer still the spirit's sight,
More fine the inward ear!

Be near me in mine hours of need
To soothe, or cheer, or warn,
And down these slopes of sunset lead
As up the hills of morn!

—*John G. Whittier.*

KAWEAH'S RUN.

After trying hard to climb Mount Whitney without success, and having returned to the plains, I enjoyed my two days' rest in hot Visalia, where were fruits and people, and where I at length thawed out the last traces of Alpine cold, and recovered from hard work and the sinful bread of my fortnight's campaign. I considered it happiness to spend my whole day on the quiet hotel veranda, accustoming myself again to such articles as chairs and newspapers, and watching with unexpected pleasure the few village girls who flitted about during the day, and actually found time after sunset to chat with favored fellows beneath the wide oaks of the street-side. Especially interesting seemed the rustic sister of whom I bought figs at a garden gate, thinking her, as I did, *comme il faut*, though recollecting later that her gown was of forgotten mode, and that she carried a suggestion of ancient history in the obsolete style of her back hair. Everybody was of interest to me, not excepting the two Mexican mountaineers who monopolized the agent at Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office, causing me delay. They were transacting some little item of business, and stood loafing by the counter, mechanically jingling huge spurs and shrugging their shoulders as they chatted in a dull, sleepy way. At the door they paused, keeping up quite a lively dispute, without apparently noticing me as I drew a small bag of gold and put it in my pocket. There was no especial reason why I should remark the stolid, brutal cast of their countenances, as I thought them not worse than the average Californian greaser; but it occurred to me that one might as well guess at a geological formation as to attempt to judge the age of mountaineers, because they get very early in life a fixed expression; which is deepened by continual rough weathering and undisturbed accumulations of dirt. I observed them enough to see that the elder was a man of middle height, of wiry, light figure and thin hawk visage; a certain angular sharpness making itself noticeable about the shoulders and arms, which tapered to small, almost refined, hands. A mere fringe of perfectly straight black beard followed the curve of his chin, tangling itself at the ear with shaggy unkempt locks of hair. He wore an ordinary stiff-brimmed Spanish sombrero, and the inevitable greasy red sash performed its rather difficult task of holding together flannel shirt and buckskin breeches, besides half covering with its folds a long narrow knife.

His companion struck me as a half-breed Indian, somewhere about eighteen years of age, his beardless face showing deep brutal lines, and a mouth which was a mere crease between hideously heavy lips. Blood stained the rowels of his spurs; an old felt hat, crumpled and ragged, slouched forward over his eyes, doing its best to hide the man.

I thought them a hard couple, and summed up their traits as stolidity and utter cruelty.

I was pleased that the stableman who saddled Kaweah was unable to answer their inquiry as to where I was going, and annoyed when I heard the hotel-keeper inform them that I started that day for Millerton.

Leaving behind people and village, Kaweah bore me out under the grateful shade of oaks, among rambling settlements and fields of harvested grain, whose pale Naples-yellow stubble and stacks contrasted finely with the deep foliage, and served as a pretty groundwork for stripes of vivid green which marked the course of numberless irrigating streams. Low cottages, overarched with boughs and hemmed in with weed jungles, margined my road. I saw at the gate many children who looked me out of countenance with their serious, stupid stare; they were the least self-conscious of any human beings I have seen.

Trees and settlements and children were soon behind us, an open plain stretching on in front without visible limit—a plain slightly browned with the traces of dried herbaceous plants, and unrelieved by other objects than distant processions of trees traced from some cañon gate of the Sierras westward across to the middle valley, or occasional bands of restless cattle marching solemnly about in search of food. It was not pleasant to realize that I had 120 miles of this lonely sort of landscape ahead of me, nor that my only companion was Kaweah; for with all his splendid powers and rare qualities of instinct, there was not the slightest evidence of response or affection in his behavior. Friendly toleration was the highest gift he bestowed on me, though I think he had great personal enjoyment in my habits as a rider. The only moments that we ever seemed thoroughly *en rapport* were when I crowded him down to a wild run, using the spur and shouting at him loudly, or when in our friendly races homeward toward camp, through the forest, I put him at a leap where he even doubted his own power. At such times I could communicate ideas to him with absolute certainty. He would stop, or turn, or gather himself for a leap, at my will, as it seemed to me, by some sort of magnetic communication; but I always paid dearly for this in long, tiresome efforts to calm him.

With the long level road ahead of me, I dared not attack its monotony by any unusual riding, and having settled him at our regular travelling trot,—a gait of about six miles an hour,—I forgot all about the dreary expanse of plain, and gave myself up to quiet revery. About dusk we had reached the King's River Ferry.

An ugly, unpainted house, perched upon the bluff, and flanked by barns and out-buildings of disorderly aspect, overlooked the ferry. Not a sign of green vegetation could be seen, except certain half-dried willows standing knee-deep along the river's margin, and that dark pine zone lifted upon the Sierras in the eastern distance.

It is desperate punishment to stay through a Summer at one of these plain ranches, there to be beat upon by an unrelenting sun, in the midst of a scorched landscape, and forced to breathe sirocco and sand; yet there are found plenty of people who are glad to become master of one of these ferries or stage stations, their life for the most part silent and as unvaried as its outlook, given over wholly to permanent and vacant loafing.

Supper was announced by a business-like youth, who came out upon the veranda and vigorously rung a tavern bell, although I was the only auditor, and, likely enough, the only person within twenty miles.

I envy my horse at such times; the graminiverous have us at a disadvantage; for one revolts at the cuisine, although disliking to insult the house by quietly shying the food out the window. I arose hungry from the table, remembering that some eminent hygeist has averred that by so doing one has achieved sanitary success.

As I walked over to see Kaweah at the corral, I glanced down the river, and saw, perhaps a quarter of a mile below, two horsemen ride down our bank, spur their horses into the stream, swim to the other side, and struggle up a steep bank, disappearing among bunches of cotton-wood trees near the river.

So dangerous and unusual a proceeding could not have been to save the half-dollar ferriage. There was something about their seat, and the cruel way they drove home their spurs, that, in default of better reasons, made me think them Mexicans.

The whole Tulare plain is the home of nomadic ranchers, who, as pasturage changes, drive their herds of horses and cattle from range to range; and as the wolves prowl about for prey, so a class of Mexican highwaymen rob and murder the ranchers from one year's end to the other.

I judged the swimmers were bent on some such errand, and lay down on the ground by Kaweah to guard him, rolling myself in my soldier's great-coat, and slept with saddle for a pillow.

Once or twice the animal waked me up by stamping restively, but I could perceive no cause for alarm, and slept on comfortably until a little before sunrise, when I rose, took a plunge in the river, and hurriedly dressed myself for the day's ride. The ferryman who had promised to put me across the river at dawn was already at his post, and after permitting Kaweah to drink a deep draught, I rode him out on the ferry-boat, and was quickly at the other side.

The road for two or three miles ascends the right bank of the river, approaching in places quite closely to the edge of its bluffs. I greatly enjoyed my ride, watching the Sierra sky-line high and black against a golden circle of dawn, and seeing it mirrored faithfully in still reaches of river, and pleasing myself with the continually changing foreground, as group after group of tall, motionless cotton-woods were passed. The willows, too, are pleasing in their entire harmony with the scene, and the air they have of protecting bank and shore from torrent and sun. The plain stretched off to my left into dusky distance, and ahead, in a bare smooth expanse, dreary by its monotony, yet not altogether repulsive in the pearly obscurity of the morning. In midsummer these plains are as hot as the Sahara through the long blinding day; but after midnight there comes a delicious blandness upon the air, a suggestion of freshness and up-springing life, which renews vitality within you.

Kaweah showed the influence of this condition in the sensitive play of ears and toss of head, and in his free, spirited stride. I was experimenting on his sensitiveness to sounds, and had found that his ears turned back at the faintest whisper, when suddenly his head rose, he looked sharply forward toward a clump of trees on the river bank, 150 yards in front of us, where a quick glance revealed to me a camp-fire and two men hurrying saddles upon their horses—a gray and a sorrel.

They were Spaniards, the same who had swum King's River the afternoon before, and, as it flashed on me finally, the two whom I had studied so attentively at Visalia. Then I at once saw their purpose was to waylay me, and made up my mind to give them a lively run. The road followed the bank up to their camp in an easterly direction, and then, turning a sharp right angle to the north, led out upon the open plain, leaving the river finally.

I decided to strike across, and threw Kaweah into a sharp trot.

I glanced at my girth, and then at the bright copper upon my pistol, and settled myself firmly in the saddle.

Finding that they could not saddle quickly enough to attack me mounted, the older villain grabbed a shot-gun, and sprung out to head me off, his comrade meantime tightening the cinches.

I turned Kaweah farther off to the left, and tossed him a little more rein, which he understood and sprung out into a gallop.

The robber brought his gun to his shoulder, covered me, and yelled in good English, "Hold on, you ——!" At that instant his companion dashed up leading the other horse. In another moment they were mounted, and after me, yelling, "Hu-hi!" to the mustangs, plunging in the spurs, and shouting occasional volleys of oaths.

By this time I had regained the road, which lay before me traced over the black objectless plain in vanishing perspective. Fifteen miles lay between me and a station; Kaweah and pistol were my only defense, yet at that moment I felt a thrill of pleasure, a wild moment of inspiration, almost worth the danger to experience.

I glanced over my shoulder and found that the Spaniards were crowding their horses to the fullest speed; their hoofs rattling on the dry plain were accompanied by inarticulate noises like the cries of bloodhounds. Kaweah comprehended the situation. I could feel his grand legs gather under me, and the iron muscles contract with excitement; he tugged at the bit, shook his bridle-chains, and flung himself impatiently into the air.

It flashed upon me that perhaps they had confederates concealed in some ditch far in advance of me, and that the plan was to crowd me through at fullest speed, giving up the chase to new men and fresh horses; and I resolved to save Kaweah to the utmost, and only allow him a speed which should keep me out of gunshot. So I held him firmly, and reserved my spur for the last emergency. Still we fairly flew over the plain.

For the first twenty minutes the road was hard and smooth and level; after that gentle, shallow undulations began, and at last, at brief intervals, were sharp narrow *arroyos* (ditches eight or nine feet wide.) I reined Kaweah in, and brought him up sharply on their bottoms, giving him the bit to spring up on the other side; but he quickly taught me better, and gathering, took them easily, without my feeling it in his stride.

The hot sun had arisen. I saw with anxiety that the tremendous speed began to tell painfully on Kaweah. Foam tinged with blood fell from his mouth, and sweat rolled in streams from his whole body, and now and then he drew a deep-heaving breath. I leaned down and felt of the cinch to see if it had slipped forward, but, as I had saddled him with great care, it kept its true place, so I had only to fear the greasers behind or a new relay ahead. I was conscious of plenty of reserved speed in Kaweah, whose powerful run was already distancing their fatigued mustangs.

As we bounded down a roll of the plain a cloud of dust sprung from a ravine directly in front of me, and two black objects lifted themselves in the sand. I drew my pistol, cocked it, whirled Kaweah to the left, plunging by and clearing them by about six feet; a thrill of relief came as I saw the long white horns of Spanish cattle gleam above the dust.

Unconsciously I restrained Kaweah too much, and in a moment the Spaniards were crowding down upon me at a fearful rate. On they came, the crash of their spurs and the clatter of their horses' feet distinctly heard; and as I had so often compared the beats of chronometers, I unconsciously noted that while Kaweah's breath, although painful, came with regular power, the mustangs' respiration was quick, spasmodic and irregular. I compared the intervals of the two mustangs, and found that one breathed better than the other, and then upon counting the best mustang with Kaweah, found that he breathed nine breaths to Kaweah's seven. In two or three minutes I tried it again, finding the relation ten to seven. Then I felt the victory, and I yelled to Kaweah. The thin ears shot back flat upon his neck, lower and lower he lay down to his run; I flung him a loose rein, and gave him a friendly pat on the withers. It was a glorious burst of speed. The wind rushed by and the plain swept under us with dizzying swiftness. I shouted again, and the thing of nervous life under me bounded on wilder and faster, till I could feel his spine thrill as with shocks from a battery. I managed to look round—a delicate matter at speed—and saw, far behind, the distanced villains, both dismounted, and one horse fallen.

In an instant I drew Kaweah in to a gentle trot, looking around every moment, lest they should come on me unawares. In a half mile I reached the station, and I was cautiously greeted by a man who sat by the barn-door, with a rifle across his knees. He had seen me come over the plain, and had also seen the Spanish horse fall. Not knowing but he might be in league with the robbers, I gave him a careful glance before dismounting, and was completely reassured by an expression of terror which had possession of his countenance.

I sprung to the ground and threw off the saddle, and after a word or two with the man, who proved to be the sole occupant of this station, we fell to work together upon Kaweah, my cocked pistol and his rifle lying close at hand. We sponged the creature's mouth, and, throwing a sheet over him, walked him regularly up and down for about three-quarters of an hour, and then, taking him upon the open plain, where we could scan the horizon in all directions, gave him a thorough grooming. I never saw him look so magnificently as when we led him down to the creek to drink; his skin was like satin, and the veins of his head and neck stood out firm and round like whipcords.

In the excitement of taking care of Kaweah I had scarcely paid any attention to my host; but after two hours, when the horse was quietly munching his hay, I listened attentively to his story.

The two Spaniards had lurked round his station during the night, guns in hand, and made an attempt to steal a pair of stage-horses from the stable; but as he had watched with his rifle, they finally rode away.

By his account I knew them to be my pursuers. They had here, however, ridden two black mustangs, and had doubtless changed their mount for the sole purpose of waylaying me.

About 11 o'clock, it being my turn to watch the horizon, I saw two horsemen making a long detour round the station, disappearing finally in the direction of Millerton. By my glass I could only make out that they were men riding in single file on a sorrel and a gray horse; but this, with the fact of the long detour which finally brought them back into the road again, convinced me that they were my enemies. The uncomfortable probability of their raising a band, and returning to make sure of my capture, filled me with disagreeable foreboding, and all day long, whether my turn at sentinel duty or not, I did little else than range my eye over the valley in all directions.

Twice during the day I led Kaweah out and paced him to and fro, for fear his tremendous exertion would cause a stiffening of the legs; but each time he followed close to my shoulder with the same firm, proud step, and I gloried in him.

Shortly after dark I determined to mount and push forward to Millerton, my friend, the station-man, having given me careful directions as to its position; and I knew from the topography of the country, that, by abandoning the road and traveling by the stars, I could not widely miss my mark; so about 9 o'clock I saddled up Kaweah, and, mounting, bade good-by to my friend.

The air was bland, the heavens cloudless and starlit; in the west a low arch of light out of which had faded the last traces of sunset color; in the east a silver dawn shone mild and pure above the Sierras, brightening as the light in the west faded, till at last one jetty crag was cut upon the disk of rising moon.

Upon the light gray tone of the plain every object might be seen, and as I rode on the memory of danger passed away, leaving me in full enjoyment of companionship with the hour and with my friend Kaweah, whose sturdy, easy stride was in itself a delight. There is a charm peculiar to these soft, dewless nights. It seems the perfection of darkness, in which you get all the rest of sleep while riding, or lying wide awake on your blankets. Now and then an object, vague and unrecognized, loomed out of dusky distance, arresting our attention, for Kaweah's quick eye usually found them first; dead carcasses of starved cattle, a blanched skull, or stump of aged oak, were the only things seen, and we gradually got accustomed to these, passing with no more than a glance.

At last we approached a region of low rolling sand-hills, where Kaweah's tread became muffled, and the silence so oppressive that I was glad to arrive at the summit of the zone of hills, and looking out upon the wide, shallow valley of the San Joaquin, a plain dotted with groves and lighted here and there by open reaches of moonlit river.

I looked up and down, searching for lights which should mark Millerton. I had intended to strike the river above the settlement, and should now, if my reckoning was correct, be within half a mile of it.

Riding down to the river bank I dismounted, and allowed Kaweah to quench his thirst. The cool mountain water, fresh from the snow, was delicious to him. He drank, stopped to breathe, and drank again and again. I allowed him also to feed a half-moment on the grass by the river bank, and then remounting headed down the river, and rode slowly along under the shadow of trees, following a broad, well-beaten trail which led, as I believed, to the village.

While in a grove of oaks, jingling spurs suddenly sounded ahead, and directly I heard voices. I quickly turned Kaweah from the trail, and tied him a few rods off, behind a thicket, then crawled back into a bunch of buckeye bushes, disturbing some small birds, which took flight. In a moment two horsemen, talking Spanish, neared, and as they passed I recognized their horses and then the men. The impulse to try a shot was so strong that I got out my revolver, but upon second thought put it up. As they rode on into the shadow, the younger, as I judged by his voice, broke out in a delicious melody—one of those passionate Spanish songs with a peculiar throbbing cadence, which he emphasized by sharply ringing his spurs.

These Californian scoundrels are invariably light-hearted; crime cannot overshadow the exhilaration of out-door life, remorse and gloom are banished like clouds before this perennially sunny climate.

As the soft full tones of my bandit died in distance, I went for Kaweah, and rode rapidly westward in the opposite direction, bringing up soon in the outskirts of Millerton, just as the last gamblers were closing up their little games, and about the time the drunk were conveying one another home. Kaweah being stabled, I went to the hotel, an excellent and orderly establishment, where a colored man of mild manners gave me supper and made me at home by gentle conversation, promising at last to wake me early, and bidding me good night at my room door with the tones of an old friend. I think his soothing spirit may partly account for the genuinely profound sleep into which I quickly fell, and which held me fast bound until his hand on my shoulder and "half-past four, Sir," called me back, and renewed the currents of consciousness.

After we had had our breakfast, Kaweah and I forded the San Joaquin, and I at once left the road, determined to follow a mountain trail which led toward Mariposa. The trail proved a good one to travel, of smooth, soft surface, and pleasant in its diversity of ups and downs, and with rambling curves which led through open regions of brown hills, whose fern and grass were ripened to a common yellow-brown, then among the park-like slopes, crowned with fine oaks, and occasional pine woods, the ground frequently covering itself with clumps of such shrubs as chaparral, and the never-enough-admired manzanita. Yet I think I never saw such facilities for an ambuscade. I imagined the path went out of its way to thread every thicket, and the very trees grouped themselves with a view to highway robbery.

I soon, though, got tired looking out for my Spaniards, and became assured of having my ride to myself when I studied the trail, and found that Kaweah's were the first tracks of the day.

Riding thus in the late Summer along the Sierra foot-hills, one is constantly impressed with the climatic peculiarities of the region. With us in the East, plant life seems to continue until it is at last put out by cold, the trees appear to grow till the first frosts; but in the Sierra foot-hills growth and active life culminate in June and early July, and then follow long months of warm, stormless Autumn, wherein the hills grow slowly browner, and the whole air seems to ripen into a fascinating repose, a rich, dreamy quiet, with distance lost behind pearly hazes, with warm tranquil nights, dewless and silent. This period is opulent in yellows and russets and browns, in great overhanging masses of oak, whose olive hue is warmed into umber depth, in groves of serious pines, red of bark, and cool in the dark greenness of their spires. Nature wears an aspect of patient waiting for a great change; ripeness, existence beyond the accomplishment of the purpose of life, a long, pleasant, painless waiting for death—these are the conditions of the vegetation; and it is vegetation more than the peculiar appearance of the air which impresses the strange character of the season. It is as if our August should grow rich and ripe, through cloudless days and glorious warm nights, on till February, and then wake as from sleep, to break out in the bloom of May.

I was delighted to ride thus alone and expose myself, as one uncovers a sensitized photographic plate, to be influenced; for this is a respite from scientific work, when through months you hold yourself accountable for seeing everything, for analyzing, for instituting perpetual comparison, and as it were sharing in the administering of the physical world. No tongue can tell the relief to simply withdraw scientific observation, and let nature impress you in the dear old way with all her mystery and glory, with those vague, indescribable emotions which tremble between wonder and sympathy.

Behind me in distance stretched the sere plain where Kaweah's run saved me. To the west, fading out into warm blank distance, lay the great valley of San Joaquin, into which, descending by sinking curves, were rounded hills, with sunny brown slopes softened to detail by a low clinging bank of milky air. Now and then out of the haze to the east indistinct rosy peaks, with dull, silvery snow-marblings, stood dimly up against the sky, and higher yet a few sharp summits lifted into the clearer heights seemed hung there floating. Quite in harmony with this was the little group of Dutch settlements I passed, where an antique-looking man and woman sat together on a veranda sunning their white hair, and silently smoking old porcelain pipes.

Nor was there any element of incongruity at the *rancheria*, where I dismounted to rest shortly after noon. A few sleepy Indians lay on their backs dreaming; the good-humored stout squaws, nursing pappooses, or lying outstretched upon red blankets. The agreeable harmony was not alone from the Indian Summer in their blood, but in part as well from the features of their dress and facial expression. Their clothes, of Caucasian origin, quickly fade out into utter barbarism, toning down to warm dirty umbers, never failing to be relieved, here and there, by ropes of blue and white beads, or head-band and girdle of scarlet cloth. I saw one woman, a splendid mold, soundly sleeping upon her back, a blanket covering her from the waist down in ample folds, her bare body and large, full breasts kindled into bronze under streaming light, the arms flung out wide and relaxed, the lips closed with grave compression, and about the eyes and full throat an air of deep, eternal sleep. She might have been a casting in metal, but for the rich, hot color in her lips and cheeks.

Toward the late afternoon, trotting down a gentle forest slope, I came in sight of a number of ranche buildings, grouped about a central open space. A small stream flowed by the out-buildings, and wound among chaparral-covered spurs below. Considerable crops of grain had been gathered into a corral, and a number of horses were quietly straying about. Yet with all the evidences of considerable possessions, the whole place had an air of suspicious mock-repose. Riding into the open square, I saw that one of the buildings was a store, and to this I rode, tying Kaweah to the piazza post.

I thought the whole world slumbered when I beheld the sole occupant of this country store, a red-faced man in pantaloons and shirt, who lay on his back upon a counter fast asleep, the handle of a revolver grasped in his right hand. It seemed to me if I were to wake him up a little too suddenly he might misunderstand my presence and do some accidental damage; so I stepped back and poked Kaweah, making him jump and clatter his hoofs, and at once the proprietor sprung to the door, looking flustered and uneasy.

I asked him if he could accommodate me for the afternoon and night, and take care of my horse; to which he replied, in a very leisurely manner, that there was a bed, and something to eat, and hay, and that if I was inclined to take the chances, I might stay.

Being in mind to take the chances, I did stay, and my host walked out with me to the corral, and showed me where to get Kaweah's hay and grain.

I loafed about for an hour or two, finding that a Chinese cook was the only other human being in sight, and then concluded to pump the landlord. A half-hour's trial thoroughly disgusted me, and I gave it up as a bad job. I did, however, learn that he was a man of Southern birth, of considerable education, which a brutal life and depraved mind had not sufficed fully to obliterate. He seemed to care very little for his business, which indeed was small enough, for during the time I spent there not a single customer made his appearance. The stock of goods I observed on examination to be chiefly fire-arms, every manner of gambling apparatus and liquors; the few pieces of stuffs, barrels, and boxes of groceries appeared to be disposed rather as ornament than for actual sale.

From each of the man's trousers pockets protruded the handle of a Derringer, and behind his counter were arranged in convenient position two or three double-barrelled shot-guns.

I remarked to him that he seemed to have a handily-arranged arsenal, at which he regarded me with a cool, quiet stare, polished the handle of one of his Derringers upon his trousers, examined the percussion-cap with great deliberation, and then with a nod of the head, intended to convey great force, said, "You don't live in these parts,"—a fact for which I felt not unthankful.

The man drank brandy freely and often, and at intervals of about half an hour called to his side a plethoric old cat named "Gospel," stroked her with nervous rapidity, swearing at the same time in so *distrait* and unconscious a manner that he seemed mechanically talking to himself.

Whoever has traveled on the West Coast has not failed to notice the fearful volleys of oaths which the oxen-drivers hurl at their teams, but for ingenious flights of fancy profanity I have never met the equal of my host. With the most perfect good nature and unmoved countenance he uttered florid blasphemies, which, I think, must have taken hours to invent. I was glad when bedtime came, to be relieved of his presence, and especially pleased when he took me to the little separate building, in which was a narrow single bed. Next this building on the left was the cook-house and dining-room, and upon the right lay his own sleeping apartment. Directly across the square, and not more than sixty feet off, was the gate of the corral, which, when moved, creaked on its rusty hinges in the most dismal manner.

As I lay upon my bed I could hear Kaweah occasionally stamp; the snoring of the Chinaman on one side, and the low, mumbled conversation of my host and his squaw on the other. I felt no inclination to sleep, but lay there in half doze, quite conscious, yet withdrawn from the present.

I think it must have been about 11 o'clock when I heard the clatter of a couple of horsemen, who galloped up to my host's building and sprang to the ground, their Spanish spurs ringing on the stone. I sat up in bed, grasped my pistol, and listened. The peach-tree next my window rustled. The horses moved about so restlessly that I heard but little of the conversation, but that little I found of personal interest to myself.

I give, as nearly as I can remember, the fragments of dialogue between my host and the man whom I recognized as the elder of my two robbers.

"When did he come?"

"Wall, the sun might have been about four hours."

"Has his horse give out?"

I failed to hear the answer, but was tempted to shout out, "No!"

"Gray coat, buckskin breeches." (My dress.)

"Going to Mariposa at 7 in the morning."

"I guess I wouldn't, 'round here."

A low, muttered soliloquy in Spanish wound up with a growl.

"No, Antone, not within a mile of the place."

"'Sta buen'."

Out of the compressed jumble of the final sentence I got but the one word, "buckshot."

The Spaniards mounted, and the sound of their spurs and horses' hoofs soon died away in the north, and I lay for half an hour revolving all sorts of plans. The safest course seemed to be to slip out in the darkness, and fly on foot to the mountains, abandoning my good Kaweah; but I thought of his noble run, and it seemed to me so wrong to turn my back on him, that I resolved to unite our fate. I rose cautiously, and, holding my watch up to the moon, found that twelve o'clock had just passed, then taking from my pocket a five-dollar gold piece, I laid it upon the stand by my bed, and in my stocking-feet, with my clothes in my hands, started noiselessly for the corral. A fierce bull-dog, who had shown no disposition to make friends with me, bounded from the open door of the proprietor to my side. Instead of tearing me, as I had expected, he licked my hands and fawned about my feet.

Reaching the corral gate, I dreaded opening it, at once, remembering the rusty hinges, so I hung my clothes upon an upper bar of the fence, and, cautiously lifting the latch, began to push back the gate, inch by inch, an operation which required me eight or ten minutes; then I walked up to Kaweah and patted him. His manger was empty; he had picked up the last kernel of barley. The creature's manner was full of curiosity, as if he had never been approached in the night before. Suppressing his ordinary whinnying, he preserved a motionless, statue-like silence. I was in terror lest by a neigh, or some nervous movement, he should waken the sleeping proprietor and expose my plan.

The corral and the open square were half covered with loose stones, and when I thought of the clatter of Kaweah's shoes I experienced a feeling of trouble, and again meditated running off on foot, until the idea struck me of muffling the iron feet. Ordinarily Kaweah would not allow me to lift his fore-feet at all. The two blacksmiths who shod him had done so at the peril of their lives, and whenever I had attempted to pick up his hind feet he had warned me away by dangerous stamps; so I approached him very timidly, and was surprised to find that he allowed me to lift all four of his feet without the slightest objection. As I stooped down he nosed me over, and nibbled playfully at my hat. In constant dread lest he should make some noise, I hurried to muffle his fore feet with my trousers and shirt, and then, with rather more care, to tie upon his hind feet my coat and drawers.

Knowing nothing of the country ahead of me, and fearing that I might again have to run for it, I determined at all cost to water him. Groping about the corral and barn, and at last finding a bucket, and descending through the darkness to the stream, I brought him a full draught, which he swallowed eagerly, when I tied my shoes on the saddle-pommel, and led the horse slowly out of the corral gate, holding him firmly by the bit, and feeling his nervous breath pour out upon my hand.

When we had walked perhaps a quarter of a mile, I stopped and listened. All was quiet, the landscape lying bright and distinct in full moonlight. I unbound the wrappings, shook from them as much dust as possible, dressed myself, and then mounting, started northward on the Mariposa trail with cocked pistol.

In the soft dust we traveled noiselessly for a mile or so, passing from open country into groves of oak and thickets of chaparral.

Without warning I suddenly came upon a smouldering fire close by the trail, and in the shadow descried two sleeping forms, one stretched on his back snoring heavily, the other lying upon his face, pillowing his head upon folded arms.

I held my pistol aimed at one of the wretches, and rode by without wakening them, guiding Kaweah in the thickest dust.

It keyed me up to a high pitch. I turned around in the saddle leaving Kaweah to follow the trail, and kept my eyes riveted on the sleeping forms, until they were lost in distance, and then I felt safe.

We galloped over many miles of trail, enjoying a sunrise, and came at last to Mariposa, where I deposited my gold, and then went to bed and made up my lost sleep.—*Clarence King, Atlantic Monthly for October.*

THE ART OF CONVERSATION.—In this century, the palm for humor may be unhesitatingly awarded to SYDNEY SMITH. The names of DOUGLAS JERROLD, THEODORE HOOK, and SERJEANT MURPHY may be picked out of a long roll of wits who have passed away within the last twenty years. It may be roughly stated that none of their survivors and successors have reached their fame. Countless is the tale of eminent men who emit occasional flashes; but we look in vain for the recognition of such steady streams of brilliance as those with which the heroes of the past were wont to enliven discourse. The stress laid upon this fact is almost enough to account for the opinion that we are actually degenerate as to colloquial vigor—an idea which may easily be pushed too far. As to the more popular qualities, there may be myriads of inglorious *Yoricks*, who shine with the clearest and brightest effulgence in their comparatively humble spheres, without having attained to a club reputation, or having been admitted to the best circles of society—which are the two most obvious methods of attracting public attention. Indeed, the world of fashion does not offer the same encouragement to good talking that was extended in bygone times. The exclusiveness which has grown up with the rapid accumulation of large fortunes by the mercantile and manufacturing classes, has doubtless something to do with this state of things. Great social barriers are broken down, but hurdles are stuck up all over the fold. But the great, and, unfortunately popular mistake—we had almost said crime—of overcrowding rooms, whereby the possibilities of good conversation are reduced to a minimum, and the multiplication of social duties to such an extent as hardly to have time or strength for social pleasures, is chiefly responsible for the change.

A lack of renowned masters of conversation seems more serious than ever, when we recollect that men of established fame exercise, through their immediate associates, imitators and admirers, an incalculable amount of stimulus, ever widening in range, over the generality, far in advance of the aggregate influence of less distinguished individuals of equal talent. Still, even granting that the wit and humor of the present is to be unfavorably compared with that of the past, it is to be remembered that these are only two factors of an extremely variable and complex compound; and it is next door to impossible to deny that the loss in one direction has been compensated by gain in others. The increase of earnestness, to which we have before alluded, and the advance and spread of useful and interesting information, would tend to neutralize the supposed disturbance of balance.—*Once a Week.*

AN ENGLISH CRITIC ON AMERICAN WATERING-PLACES.—Taking the watering-places as a whole, it cannot be said that the Americans enjoy themselves when they go off for their Summer holiday, or if they do, it is certainly in the most languid and phlegmatic manner. They seldom bathe, and when they do manage to shake off their *vis inertiæ* so as to effect that object, they are clad in the fashion that you see at Biarritz and the German baths. The ladies, of course, look nice and coquettish in their neatly-braided tunics and wide Zouave trowsers; but they will wear the most horrible-looking, wide-flapping, battered straw hats, instead of the neat head-dresses a French woman or a Teuton girl adopts; and the result is ugliness; for I defy even Venus herself to look piquante in a muleteer's sombrero. And for the men: a fat Gaul looks an absurd object enough in the costume of the bath, but substitute a very lean gentleman from Boston—and they are very spare in the matter of flesh, although great in bones—and it cannot be said that the change is for the better. Talking of the ladies, poor HALPINE, the poet of the war, wrote some very beautiful lines on seeing his ladye-love emerge from a dip in the sea, which I have never seen in print over here. They are slightly erotic, but contain some very neat word-painting. There is a dullness about the sea-side life of cousin Jonathan which is very wearisome, after a time, to any one accustomed to the life of the continental and English watering-places; and it is surprising that such should be the case, when Young America is so wonderfully active and enterprising in business-matters. I suppose, however, it results from the undue speed at which he lives during the Winter, which so prostrates him that he is incapable of exertion during his leisure moments, and must experience a sort of Summer hibernation—to make a fine Irish bull. But the fact is there; day after day those at Newport and Long Branch go through a dull routine which would drive a muscular Christian into a state of frenzy. They do not walk, they will not boat; croquet is unheard of; cricket would not be attempted for worlds; in fact, they do nothing. After showing up at the breakfast-table, the ladies betake themselves to their bedrooms until dinner, and the men-folk lounge on rocking chairs in the verandah, where they chew and expectorate, and read the latest New-York papers they can get hold of, and hardly ever look at the sea before them. After dinner, which generally takes place at 3 or 4 o'clock, they rouse up somewhat, and perhaps take a promenade for a few hundred yards; and after supper they have a dance or ball in the principal room of the hotel, where they saunter through the "German," a species of minuet, and then go wearily to bed. Occasionally they have a trotting-match, got up by some shrewd speculator from down East or Gotham City, and sometimes they drive out; but these are rare breaks in the listless monotony of their stay. I am not exaggerating one particle; any one who has stopped at the principal watering-places in America will corroborate my words. The ladies think of nothing but dressing in the latest finery, and have not the energy even to go out and show themselves off; and the men neither think of nor do anything. The arrival of the yachts at Newport creates a diversion for a short time, but at Long Branch it is the same always, as long as the Summer season lasts. What they would do without their sumptuous hotels often puzzled me; but perhaps they would be more active and get on better, as there is no doubt the fact of having everything to one's hands ready, without any personal exertion, superinduces indolence.—*Belgravia.*

SOME WORDS ABOUT SIR WALTER SCOTT.—*Ivanhoe* and *Kenilworth* and *Quentin Durward* and the rest are, of course, bare blank impossibilities. No such people ever lived and talked on this planet; fragments of genuine history and fragments of genuine character may be imbedded in the plaster of Paris, but there is no solidity or permanence in the workmanship. The love of these conventional heroes unluckily sank very deeply into SCOTT'S mind. His puritans are generally better than his cavaliers, though he loved the cavaliers best in theory, just so far as in the puritans he was really painting from the life around him, and only transporting modern Scotchmen into antiquated surroundings. The evil extends beyond the purely historical romances. SCOTT, for example, invented the modern Highlander. It is to him more than to anybody else that we owe the strange perversion of facts which induces a good Lowland Scot to fancy himself more nearly allied to the semi-barbarous wearers of the tartan than to his English blood relations. This fashion of talking twaddle about claymores and targets, and kilts reached its height, as MACAULAY remarks, in the marvelous performance of our venerated ruler, GEORGE IV. That monarch, he observes, "thought that he could not give a more striking proof of his respect for the usages which had prevailed in Scotland before the Union than by disguising himself in what, before the Union, was considered by nine Scotchmen out of ten as the dress of a thief." The passage recalls one of the most tragic-comic passages in SCOTT'S life. When we think of the great poet appropriating the wine-glass in which his sacred Majesty had drunk his first draught in Scotland, and carelessly sitting down upon it afterward, we can only say, in the words of POPE:

Who would not laugh if such a man there be!
Who would not weep if—Waverley—were he!

That the sturdiest piece of mankood in the British Islands should lower himself to that wretched bit of mock loyalty amounts almost to a national misfortune. The same might be illustrated by a picture at one of the interesting portrait exhibitions. There, in South Kensington, was hung up for the admiration of all men, a representation of GEORGE IV., which it was simply impossible to contemplate without exploding in a laugh. It portrayed a stalwart Highlander in full costume, some seven or eight feet high, as far as could be judged, and with the most tremendous muscular development. Above its shoulders rose a black cylindrical column, which was, in fact, the stock with which our ancestors used to encourage an attack of apoplexy. Above this again appeared the red puffy cheeks of the first gentleman in Europe, suggestive of innumerable bottles of port and burgundy at Carlton House. And the whole structure was surmounted by a bonnet with waving plumes. Anything more grotesque and more significant of the taste of the epoch could hardly be invented. And SCOTT was chiefly responsible for disguising that elderly London debauchee in the costume of a wild Gaelic cattle-stealer, and was apparently insensible of the gross absurdity. We are told that an air of burlesque was thrown over the proceedings at Holyrood by the apparition of a true London Alderman in the same costume as his master. We could almost hope that by some strange blunder WILKIE had painted the Alderman instead of the Monarch. Alas! the evidence is too strong; and such as we have seen was the earthy idol before whom SCOTT delighted to bow his manly head. Let us pass by with a passing lamentation that so great and good a man should have encouraged the miserable British tendency for explaining unselfish loyalty by gross snobbishness, and fancying that it is the genuine article.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

A REMINISCENCE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The occasion is equally impressed on my memory by circumstances of a very different description. It was only three months afterwards, Aug. 2, 1840: I had been dining at Notting Hill and was walking home to Brompton, between 10 and 11 o'clock. On arriving opposite Gore House, I thought I would avail myself of my pleasant privilege, and "drop in" for half an hour. There had been a small dinner-party, and only four gentlemen were remaining. Two of them I knew, Lord NUGENT and Hon. FREDERICK BYNG, (familiarly called "Poodle,") the other two were strangers to me; but the youngest immediately engaged my attention. It was the fashion in that day to wear black satin kerchiefs for evening dress; and that of the gentleman in question was fastened by a large spread-eagle in diamonds clutching a thunderbolt of rubies. There was but one man in England at that period who, without the impeachment of coxcombry, could have sported so magnificent a jewel, and, though I had never to my knowledge seen him before, I felt convinced he could be no other than Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON. Such was the fact, and his companion was Count MONTHOLON. There was a general conversation on indifferent subjects for some twenty minutes, during which the Prince spoke but very little, and then took his departure with the Count. Shortly afterward Lord NUGENT, Mr. BYNG and I, said "good-night," and walked town-ward together. As we went along one of my companions said to the other, "What could LOUIS NAPOLEON mean by asking us to dine with him this day twelvemonths at the Tuileries?" Four days afterward the question was answered. The news arrived of the abortive landing at Boulogne and the captivity of the Prince, who had fallen into the trap astutely laid for him. After his escape from Ham, the Prince, as is well known, returned to England, and continued to be a welcome guest at Gore House. "Time's whirligig" upset the throne of the Citizen King, who landed at Newhaven as "a party of the name of Smith;"—and, "Hey, presto, pass!" LOUIS NAPOLEON was once more in France—and, this time, "President of the Republic." While the sun shone for him a cloud came over his friends at Gore House. D'ORSAY, "the glass of fashion and the mould of form," took refuge, in his turn, in Paris, and was soon followed by Lady BLESSINGTON. I heard by accident of her intended departure, called, and sat with her two hours alone on the day before she left. It is a great gratification to me that I had the opportunity of paying the last attention in my power to one who, whatever may have been her errors, was uniformly kind to me, and under whose roof I have passed so many enjoyable hours in the society of the most distinguished "men of the time," foreign as well as English. Naturally enough, both Count D'ORSAY and Lady BLESSINGTON both calculated that the President would rejoice in his power to repay the hospitality and kindness he had received from them in his exile; but, unfortunately, they did not make sufficient allowance for the extremely delicate position in which he was placed. For D'ORSAY he did what he could, and would doubtless have neglected no opportunity of serving him, compatible with his responsible situation. But what could he do for Lady BLESSINGTON? Receive her at the Tuileries? Impossible! and yet that was the thorn that rankled in her breast. Driving one day in the Champs Elysées, she was overtaken by the President on horseback. After the first salutations and the exchange of a few sentences, the Prince, unfortunately, asked, "*Comptez-vous rester long temps ici?*" "*Et vous?*" was the bitter retort by which "More Hibernico" she answered a question by a question. Her Irish blood was roused, and, like a true Celt, reason was disregarded. Certainly, whatever sins the Emperor has to answer for, ingratitude to old friends is not of the number. At a moment when his "star" is clouded, and he is again an exile among us, I cannot deny myself the pleasure of recording an anecdote, the truth of which was recently vouched for to me by a son and daughter-in-law of the great artist who is the subject of it. On the occasion of the visit of her Majesty and the Prince Consort to Paris, strict orders were issued respecting the admission of strangers to the Park of St. Cloud during the promenade of the imperial and royal party. Among the select few admitted was the late most popular vocalist Signor LABLACHE. His remarkable person immediately caught the eye of the Emperor, who is said to have exclaimed, "There is LABLACHE! I only know him by sight. I should like to speak to him." And the Queen and Prince ALBERT, being well acquainted with him, one of the gentlemen in attendance was sent for him. After presentation, the Emperor said, "You have a son, I believe, in my army?" "I have, Sire." "What is his rank?" "He is a sous-lieutenant in the —— Regiment, Sire." The Emperor of the French turned to the Queen of England and said, "Would not your Majesty like to make LABLACHE'S son a captain?"—and a captain, of course, he became. Not having been present, I can only "say the tale as 'twas told to me;" but it is highly characteristic of the Emperor's taste and tact, and I have every reason to believe it substantially true for the reason I have already given.—*London Society.*

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.—The story of the *Flying Dutchman* can be traced back as far as the sixteenth century, and, like that of his fellow-sufferer by land, the Wandering Jew, seems to be an outgrowth of the thoroughly revolutionized and exalted state of feeling caused by the two great events of those times—the discovery of a new world by the Spaniards, and of a new faith by the Germans. Capt. Vanderdecken, as is generally known, tries to double the Cape notwithstanding a heavy gale blowing dead in his teeth, and finding this task too much for him, the obstinate Dutchman insists that he will carry out his purpose even if he should have to sail till doomsday. The Evil One, hearing this oath, accepts it in its most literal meaning, and in consequence the unfortunate sailor is doomed to roam forever and aye over the ocean, far from his wife and his beloved Holland. However, the poets of later ages, pitying the weary wanderer of the main, have tried in different ways to release him from this desolate estate. Capt. Marryat in his well-known novel has not been very fortunate in this respect. Another *dénouement* of the story was invented by HEINRICH HEINE, and upon this WAGNER has avowedly based the poem of his opera. In HEINE'S fragmentary story, *The Memoirs of Herr von Schnabelewopski*, the hero (who, by the bye, shows only slightly disguised the characteristic features of the great humorist himself) tells us how on his passage from Hamburg to Amsterdam he saw a vessel with blood-red sails, very like the phantom ship of the Flying Dutchman, whom shortly afterward he saw, *in ipsissima persona* on the stage of the last-named city. The new feature added to the old story is this—that, instead of an unconditional sentence, Vanderdecken is condemned to wander till doomsday, unless he shall have been released by the love of a woman "faithful unto death." The Devil (stupid as he is) does not believe in the virtue of women, and therefore allows the doomed captain to go ashore once every seven years, and to take a wife. The poor Dutchman has been disappointed in the attempt of finding such a paragon of faithful spouses for many a time, till at last, just after another period of seven years has elapsed, he meets a Scotch (according to Wagner, a Norwegian) merchant, and readily obtains his paternal consent to a proposed marriage with his daughter. This daughter herself has formed a romantic attachment for the unfortunate sailor, whose story she has heard and whose picture hangs in her room. When she sees the real Flying Dutchman she recognizes him at once by the resemblance with his likeness, and, heroically deciding to share his ill-fortune, accepts the offer of his hand. At this moment Schnabelewopski-Heine is (by an unforeseen and indescribable incident) called away from the house, and, when he comes back, is just in time to see the Dutchman on board his own ship, which is weighing anchor for another voyage of hopeless despair. He loves his bride, and would save her from the fate that threatens her if she accompanies him. But she, "faithful unto death," ascends a high rock and jumps into the waves, by which heroic deed the spell is broken, and the Flying Dutchman, united with his bride, enters the long-closed gates of eternal rest.

HEINE pretends, as we have said, to have seen this acted on the Amsterdam stage; this statement, however, he withdrew afterward, and emphatically claimed as his own the invention of the beautiful and eminently dramatic episode. The former statement was also in so far inaccurate that he never sailed from Hamburg to Holland; his voyage was, on the contrary, directed to London, and here it most likely was that he really made the acquaintance of the "Flying Dutchman" in a theatrical capacity. The story of the phantom ship seems to have been at that time (1827) to a certain extent popular in England. A very impressive version of it had appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*, (May, 1821,) and this was made the groundwork of a melodramatic production of FITZBALL, a playwright of those days, whose adaptations were almost as numerous and as "original" as those of some contemporary stage favorites. The piece in question is extremely silly, and bad in every respect. *Mynheer Vanderdecken* here is the slave and ally of some horrid monster of the deep, and his motive in taking a wife is only to increase the number of his victims. In this wicked purpose, however, he does not succeed, the heroine escaping his snares and marrying (if I remember rightly) a young officer whom she had loved against the will of her father. This piece was running at the Adelphi Theatre about the time of HEINE'S visit to London; and nothing is more probable than that the German poet, who conscientiously studied the English stage, should have seen it. For the circumstance of the Dutchman's taking a wife, HEINE would in this case be indebted to FITZBALL, in whose piece there also occurs an old picture connected with the story. It would thus be most interesting to note how HEINE developed out of these trivial indications his noble idea of the Dutchman's deliverance by the love of a woman. And WAGNER, on his part, has heightened the dramatic pathos of the fable by making his hero symbolize a profound philosophical idea—thus raising the conception of his character from that of a popular tale into that of artistic significance, or, to speak with EDGAR POE, out of fancy into imagination. The pitiful figure of *Mynheer Vanderdecken* becomes an embodiment of life-weariness, longing for death, and forgetfulness of individual pain and struggle or (which is the same thing) of existence.—*The Academy.*

GERMAN BATHS AND PLAY-HOUSES.—I almost fear there must be some very close affinity between baths and gambling—the Romans, for instance, when they were not in hot water, were at "hazard," in spite of the *Romanis vetita legibus alea*—and I fear these two necessaries of British human nature are old Roman remains. I do not mean to run down the "water in the Autumn," the *aux eaux* of the French—nay, I think it very good fun; but then I confess that a little "play" does give *les eaux* a flavor which some vitiated tastes think they require. But on this I will say no more at present, as it seems as if the momentous question, of which is the greater attraction, the Kursaal or the Trinkhalle, is about to be solved. BISMARCK *et Imperator meus* are, I am assured, in favor of continuing the tables, finding the revenue come in very handy after a war the expenses of which even the crushing fine levied on France will not nearly pay; but the Empress AUGUSTA has long been opposed to the roulette and rouge-et-noir system of taxation, the which she has no doubt studied during her annual visits to Baden-Baden, where she always dwells next door to the "tables," and within ear-shot of the click of the wheel of fortune. This year the war seems to have upset all the holiday-makers and the holiday places, and, as far as I have seen, the drinkers (chiefly Germans, as a rule old and ugly,) much exceed the players. At Ems and Wiesbaden there are few English, and, indeed, throughout the Fatherland—or rather I should say the Waterland—there are very few tourists save those in the care of COOK, from whose neighborhood it should be the prayer of every traveler to be delivered; their appetites are large, they require many rooms, and are rapidly instructing the continental cooks in their own "beefsteak-and-onions" (not that I have a word to say against that dish) school of cookery; and this will lead to a mixed medley of nastiness which is neither English, French nor German, but uniting the tough solidity of the

first with the staminaless frivolity of the second, and blending both in the horrible grease of the last. Result: Indigesta moles and a dyspeptic chaos.—*Belgravia.*

OUR POOR RELATIONS.

The Chimpanzee, which inhabits the great forests of Western Africa, is generally considered to approach nearest to man in its general appearance. When full-grown, it is about five feet in height, standing erect; but it does not naturally prefer this posture, and when on the ground it usually walks upon all-fours, applying the outside of its hinder feet and the knuckles of its fore-limbs to the earth. The skin is clothed with long, coarse, black or dark brown hair, that becomes scanty on the lower part of the body and on the limbs; the face, which is of a flesh-color, is naked, and at each side there is a great bush of long hair hanging down like a whisker. The chimpanzee lives in trees, upon the branches of which it is very active; and it has sufficient intelligence to build itself a kind of hut of the branches, usually about thirty or forty feet from the ground. Its food consists chiefly of fruits, and it is said to fly from the presence of man.

Young chimpanzees have frequently been brought to this country, and exhibited in the gardens of the Zoological Society. They are generally gentle, and have rather a melancholy appearance, often showing much affection for their keepers. BUFFON gives an interesting account of a young chimpanzee which was exhibited in France. "I have seen this animal," he says, "present its hand to lead out its visitors or walk about with them gravely as if it belonged to the company. I have seen it seat itself at table, unfold its napkin and wipe its lips, use its spoon and fork to carry its food to its mouth, pour its drink into a glass, and touch glasses when invited; fetch a cup and saucer to the table, put in sugar, pour out its tea, and leave it to cool before drinking it; and all this without any other instigation than the signs and words of its master, and often of its own accord." BUFFON adds that "it was excessively fond of sugar plums."

In the Autumn of 1855 a young brown chimpanzee was exhibited in WOMBWELL's menagerie at Scarborough, which had been captured in the sunny regions of Africa. To this amusing young creature Mr. WATERTON paid four long visits. It was called Jenny, and when kindly treated it was all gentleness. Still at times there was a slight tinge of mischief in her temper; for there was a pretty little dog in the same room with her, and whenever she could get hold of it she would fix her teeth in it, until it yelped aloud. When Mr. WATERTON paid his last visit to Jenny, she put her arms around his neck, looked wistfully at him, and, shaking her head, seemed to say, "There is nothing here to suit me. The little room is far too hot; the clothes which they force me to wear are quite insupportable; while the food which they give me to eat is not like that upon which I used to feed, when I was healthy and free in my own native woods." Jenny did not long survive this visit. She soon fell sick and breathed her last. She was then sent to Walton Hall, and was preserved by Mr. WATERTON in his most unrivaled and successful manner, no pains being spared to make the cherished favorite appear to ages yet to come as though the cruel hand of death had never laid it low.

The gorilla has been discovered within the last few years inhabiting the same region as the chimpanzee, and it is in some respects considered to possess even a stronger resemblance to man. Though it is said to attain a height of seven feet, the largest specimens hitherto obtained have been less than six feet high. The gorilla is said by some travelers to walk upright, with its hands resting on the nape of its neck; but the state of the knuckles of those which have been captured shows that, like the chimpanzee, it usually goes on all fours. The body is covered with short grizzled hair, and the naked skin of the face and hands is black. The gorilla is much dreaded by the negroes who have to pass through the forests frequented by it, when hunting the elephant. This is not on account of its teeth, although they are very formidable, but of the enormous strength of its hands, with which it can easily strangle a man. It is even said that when the hunters are passing through the forest, one of their number will sometimes suddenly disappear, being caught up by a gorilla lurking on the lower branches of a tree; the victim is speedily strangled, and then the gorilla lets the body fall.

The magot, or Barbary ape, inhabits the northern parts of Africa, and it is also found on the rock of Gibraltar, though it is difficult to account for its presence in the latter peculiar locality. At some former period man may have conveyed a few of the African apes to the rock of Gibraltar, and left them there to propagate their kind; but it does not appear that there is any record to show that this establishment of an apish colony had ever taken place, though curiosity has often been on the alert to discover how this ape found it way to the rock, and by what means it has managed to protect and support itself in a locality so devoid of forest, and so exposed to the rush of commerce and the roar of cannon. At present the ape of Gibraltar is a prisoner as large just as far as the rock extends.

CAUBASSON relates a laughable anecdote of one of these apes, which he brought up tame, and which became so attached to him as to be desirous of accompanying him wherever he went, so that when he had to perform divine service, he was under the necessity of shutting the ape up. One day, however, the animal escaped and followed his master, remaining perfectly quiet until the sermon began. It then crept forward, and, overlooking the preacher, imitated his gestures so grotesquely that the whole congregation were convulsed with laughter. CAUBASSON, surprised and displeased at this ill-timed levity, reproved his auditors for their inattention; and on the obvious failure of his reproof, he, in the warmth of zeal, redoubled his gesticulations and vociferations. These the ape so exactly imitated, that all respect for their pastor was swallowed up in the scene before them, and the whole congregation burst into a loud and continuous roar of laughter. A friend of the preacher at length stepped up to him, and, on learning the cause of his hilarity, it was with the utmost difficulty that he could command a serious countenance while he ordered the ape to be taken away.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

IRISH POPLIN.—Beyond doubt there are few materials so thoroughly becoming to a woman as Irish poplin. It falls in soft massive folds, and has no disagreeable rustle; but rather that soft *frou-frou* about which the French novelist goes into raptures when he describes the gracious movements of his heroine. The brilliant colors are varied and numerous as the tints on a painter's palette, and afford a choice of hues so extended that every complexion may find its most becoming color. There are tender Spring-like greens for the too florid cheek of the matron, turquoise blue for the rose bloom of girlhood, delicious French grays and pearly shades of every degree for the bride of mature years, or the young bride's mother, and a sliding scale of the rubies, amethysts, and maroons which are just now so fashionable; while for those who desire to exhibit their loyalty or nationality, there are tartans of every clan. Of the economy of the fabric it is almost needless to speak. It is alike on both sides, has none of that "up and down" about which dressmakers complain when making-up figured silks, and will look bright to the last hour of its wear. For the interests of the manufacturer, Irish Poplins wear too well; they outlast every other material used for ladies' dresses, and are a real boon to the economic.—*Belgravia.*

HAWTHORNE AND THE SCARLET LETTER.—During the whole Winter when the *Scarlet Letter* was being written he seemed depressed and anxious. "There was a knot in his forehead all the time," Mrs. HAWTHORNE said, but she thought it was from some pecuniary anxiety, such as sometimes affected that little household. One evening he came to her and said that he had written something which he wished to read aloud; it was worth very little, but as it was finished, he might as well read it. He read aloud all that evening; but as the romance was left unfinished when they went to bed, not a word was then said about it on either side. He always disliked, she said, to have anything criticised until the whole had been read. He read a second evening, and the concentrated excitement had grown so great that she could scarcely bear it. At last it grew unendurable; and in the midst of the scene, near the end of the book, where Arthur Dimmesdale meets Hester and her child in the forest, Mrs. Hawthorne fell from her low stool upon the floor, pressed her hands upon her ears, and said she could hear no more. Hawthorne put down the manuscript and looked at her in perfect amazement. "Do you really feel it so much?" he said; "then there must be something in it." He prevailed on her to rise and to hear the few remaining chapters of the romance. To those who knew Mrs. Hawthorne's impressible nature, this reminiscence of hers will have no tinge of exaggeration, but will appear very characteristic; she had borne to the utmost the strain upon her emotions before yielding. The next day, she said, the manuscript was delivered to Mr. FIELDS, and the next morning he appeared early at the door, and on being admitted, caught up her boy in his arms saying, "You splendid little fellow, do you know what a father you have?" Then he ran up stairs to HAWTHORNE's study, telling her, as he went, that he (and, I think, Mr. WHIPPLE) had sat up all night to read it, and had come to Salem as early as possible in the morning. She did not go up stairs, but soon her husband came down, with fire in his eyes, and walked about the room, a different man. I have hesitated whether to print this brief narrative. Yet everything which illustrates the creation of a great literary work belongs to the world. How it would delight us all if the Shakespeare Societies were to bring to light a description like this of the very first reading of "Macbeth" or of "Hamlet!" To me it is somewhat the same thing to have got so near to the birth-hour of the *Scarlet Letter.*—*T. W. Higginson.*

SPIRIT OF RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The editor of the *Christian Union* thinks that there is a lack of consistency in the denunciations of gambling by most Christians. It says:

"In our own country, though time was when the best men took active part in lotteries for benevolent objects, and though colleges, hospitals, and even churches, have been founded and fostered by this means, common consent has now for many years condemned and outlawed them as directly productive of more poverty, crime and wretchedness than they could possibly in other ways alleviate. Acting upon this acknowledged state of facts, the laws repressing all these embodiments of the one hurtful principle are still kept in operation, and every now and then the most furious Police raids are made upon the faro-tables, the keno-dens and the policy-shops, to the immense gratification of the few confiding souls who still survive to enjoy these melancholy burlesques upon vigorous government. Yet the habits and customs of the people are every day giving the lie to the law upon this subject. Here, this very loafer on the street corner; see how fearlessly he spreads his net for the unwary, and corrupts the morals of the youth of the City, unmolested by the policeman who lounges opposite, and who was, as likely as not, one of the heroes of last night's glorious crusade against the gamblers! And why should he interfere with the poor spider who weaves his little web under his very nose? Do not our newspapers teem with advertisements of gift enterprises in every form? Are not great lotteries every day proclaimed as the means of founding all manner of charities? Half the business of Wall-street, is it anything else than betting on the chances? Can you draw a valid distinction between the nefarious wages that are made behind the green tables in the mysterious palaces of Twenty-[illegible]-street, and those which are openly avowed at all the race-courses, ball-plays and regattas in the land? Nay, the Church herself, does she not sometimes distinctly give her approval to this practice? And when her raffles, and her grab-bags, and all the pestiferous paraphernalia of little devildom which infest her charity fairs are deprecated as tending to evil, does she not too often resent the interference as proceeding from a narrow and over-scrupulous spirit? Let us no longer be guilty of this gross inconsistency. Let us cease, with this puritanical meddling, to throw obstacles in the way of honest business. If gambling is a good thing, let us stop our hypocritical and impertinent pretense of denouncing it, and making laws against it, and 'coming down upon it.' If lotteries are a legitimate means of bettering our fortunes, and of building up the kingdom of righteousness, let us all have a hand in them—the more the merrier. We speak for fair play all round. We will have no more double-dealing. The ingenious policemen of New-York shall no longer be subjected to the painful necessity of winking with one eye while they frown with the other on the enterprising keno-people, who, in their turn, must no more be put to the inconvenience of breaking up their establishments one night, merely to open them again the next. The Woods and the Morrisseys shall wear their honorable prefixes without seeming of mockery, and take their proper place among the benefactors of mankind; and the pulpit, its petty ethics no longer in conflict with the liberality of the committee-room, shall proclaim that unforetold millennium, when the Gospel trump shall be merely the 'best card in the pack,' and 'fighting the tiger' be all the same as 'lying down with the lamb.'"

The *Liberal Christian* expresses its just indignation in the following manner, at the supposition of a correspondent that it associates itself with the "free love" movement:

"As to 'free love' we reckon it in with the other crimes against chastity and purity. It is not a question upon which truly Christian and religious journals have any arguments to offer. We do not consider our readers in need of any counsel against the crimes of murder, shop-lifting and lying. Doubtless some of them may commit these offences; but none of them are likely to justify them, or to be guilty of them only from ignorance. We do not suppose our constituents to be in any doubt whether marriage is a religious and social sacrament. We assume that they hate and despise all the utterances of free lovers, and we can think of nothing but harm coming from the reopening of questions long settled by the mingled voices of revelation and experience. The imputation that liberal Christians have any sympathy with, or any excuse to offer for, 'free lovers' is just as base as that they favor murder or lying. We should be shocked to find that our people, as a whole, were not more scrupulous observers of marriage vows than any other, or that the public sentiment of our body were not more rigid and severe in its condemnation of moral laxity and physical licentiousness than any other class of Christians. We are glad to be held to this standard. Morality has been our reproach among other Christian sects. Let us deserve it! We have only detestation and abhorrence for all efforts to bring the public sentiment of the country into any collusion with, or lenity of feeling on, the subject of loose opinions in the relations of the sexes. One of the most plausible plans is to visit the offenses of women as lightly as the offenses of men—a very different thing from visiting the offenses of men as severely as those of women. With that plan we should have a most cordial sympathy. Let us keep all papers and essays in defense of, or in sympathy with, 'free love' where we keep our sewers and swill-pails—out of sight and as much as possible out of mind. Let us privately defecate them, and make them as little dangerous as possible; but not bring them into the drawing-room the more conveniently to watch them, and pour in our quick-lime and chlorides."

The *Methodist* treats at some length of the ballot frauds exposed by Hon. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT in his speech at the Cooper Institute, of which it says:

"It is not often we get so much information from a single speech, and we thank Mr. ROOSEVELT for his full revelation and his outspoken denunciation of these frauds. In investigating wrongs, nothing is so wholesome as the descent from generals to particulars. Every New-Yorker has believed for years that he was robbed continually by the City rulers; but not till the publication of the details by the TIMES has the City been stirred to action. So we have been aware of the rascality used at elections; but now that we have it described, item by item, we should be idiots if we did not apply a strong remedy. Mr. ROOSEVELT calls on his own party to repudiate this cheating, and to expel the cheats from its ranks. In this he speaks as an upright citizen. We urge all men of whatever party to unite for the purpose. The corruption of the ballot-box is the precursor of revolution. Popular election is the peaceable method devised by our institutions of settling public questions. To be decisive, it must be honest. The people cannot be expected to submit patiently, year after year, to be cheated of their lawfully-expressed will by corruption at the polls. It behooves us, for the sake of the permanence of representative government, to put an end to this corruption without delay."

The following article, from the *Jewish Messenger*, witnesses to the immense influence the United States Consul at Bucharest has exerted in ameliorating the condition of the Hebrews in Roumania:

"While the attention of the great Powers of Europe is directed to the situation in Roumania, one phase of political affairs there is of special interest to Israelites—to friends of civil and religious liberty throughout the world. We have from time to time presented extracts from letters of our energetic and devoted coreligionist, the United States Consul at Bucharest, which evinced his continued interest and enthusiasm in the cause of Jewish emancipation. We regret to learn that the climate has affected the health of his family, and trust our next intelligence will show that the illness was but momentary. He writes hopefully, and with his wonted earnestness. A recent number of the *Roumanisches Post* contains most convincing evidence of the devotion with which Mr. PEIXOTTO has quietly labored to create and sustain a better and juster sentiment respecting the Israelites in Roumania. In an unostentatious and dignified way, without trespassing in letter or spirit upon the forbidden ground of consular interference with the affairs of the country, he has won upon the hearts of the leading men, and has satisfied the Government that its protection was due to the oppressed Hebrews, that their complete emancipation from popular tyranny and legal discrimination was a national duty, and would contribute to the national prosperity. The natural consequences of the residence at Bucharest of an intelligent, energetic and enthusiastic American Israelite are already perceived. The *Post* groups together extracts from Roumanian journals, which illustrate the depth of inhuman satanic malignity, wherewith the 'Press' of that misguided country discuss the Jewish question, and the extraordinary influence with which they credit Mr. PEIXOTTO. God grant that our friend may have the great happiness of witnessing the complete emancipation of our Roumanian brethren! We call upon the Israelites of Europe and America to sustain our Consul—to maintain and enlarge the noble fund for the support of the first Jewish mission. Mr. PEIXOTTO cannot help exercising a generous influence upon the Jews as well as the Christians of Roumania; The simple fact of his presence has stimulated the Jews of Bucharest, Jassy and other cities to unite in the claim for redress, recognition, deliverance. A year has not elapsed since his arrival at his Consulate, and we possess already a powerful tribute to the services he is rendering the great cause of liberty and humanity. May the coming year bear among its choicest blessings the complete emancipation of the Israelites of Roumania!"

The *Golden Age* comments upon the growing dissatisfaction in the American Episcopal Church, and speaks in the following manner of the latest dissent, initiated by Rev. Dr. THRALL:

"The movement has an air of honesty which wins respect. Certainly if the old communion cramps the faculties or impinges on the conscience, and there is no reasonable hope of its reformation, it is a commendable and honorable thing to quit its precincts forever. Whether these are the facts in this case the parties concerned are the most competent to judge. But the new thing put forth as a substitute for the old is less satisfactory in many particulars than we had reason to expect. The Union Prayer Book is a modification and mutilation of the Book of Common Prayer, so diluted that it will hardly satisfy many Episcopalians who have come to love the original; and yet so Episcopalian in its character and so ecclesiastical in its spirit and method that it will hardly be acceptable to many Evangelical Christians. The thirty-one articles of religion will hardly command the assent in every particular of those liberal evangelical minds who are ready for a new departure, while some of them can hardly be read without mental reservation or bated breath. Many of the Psalms given in the responsive services are unfit to be read by a Christian congregation, to say the very least. Simpler in arrangement than the Book of Common Prayer, it is still too complicated to suit the habits and tastes of minds educated in Congregationalism. Instead of being a Union work in any respect, the result of the coöperation of representative evangelical minds, it seems to be the patchwork of a half-dozen men dissatisfied with Episcopalianism, but not sufficiently emancipated from its dogmas, spirit, and methods to strike out a new path or take the initiative of a pronounced and permanent religious movement. The Church waits for the master-builder. Indeed we question whether the time is yet ripe for such a structure to come. The real significance of this last attempt is the unrest it indicates, the longing for something better than what is, a fore-feeling of the To Be. It is both prophecy and preparation. We are in the breaking-up period of religious history, and all efforts at construction are at best attempts. No one of our modern sects has the elements of permanence in its constitution, and no one is proof against the disintegrating tendencies of modern thought and the transforming influence of modern civilization. Each of the sects is losing its peculiarities, melting at the edges, modifying at the centre, and gradually preparing for coalescence and fusion with others in a larger unity. The rapidity with which this process is going on is one of the most cheering signs for the future of religion and the nation. Every advance in true catholicity, every sound criticism, every development of a rational religious philosophy, every union of men and women, regardless of creed and sect, for social reform and philanthropy, prepare the way for the new structure, and gather materials for its walls."

The *Churchman* in reviewing the "Union Prayer Book" deals with its compilers, and those who have adopted it, in no gentle manner. It says:

"And thus, by the ordering 'of those who are in places of authority,' as our preface says, the old book was put out and the new put in; the 'new revolution in the Episcopal Church' was begun and the world—and some claiming to be 'not of the world'—rejoice in the evangelical prospects of the now, at last, awakened Episcopal Church. We confess to an inability to enter into these semi-millennial or ante-millennial festivities. Our joy is marred by a few little considerations which obtrude themselves, and must be pondered before we can be sure that the good time is coming. This Union Prayer Book has hopes of uniting Christian people of various denominations in forms of public worship. But whether it is likely to be adopted by any Congregationalists because of its large license to individual Churches; or by Presbyterians by reason of its adoption of that mode of government, instead of Episcopacy; or by Baptists because of its repudiation of Infant Baptism, may admit of question. Doubtless A. S. BARNES & Co., the publishers, have an opinion; it is not necessary that we settle the question. We prefer to consider the book as a proposed solvent of our Church difficulties—an irenicon for these times. It is not to be concealed that the sensational element of the otherwise insignificant item is to be found in certain prophecies here and there uttered of late, concerning a forthcoming revisal of the Liturgy, and the expectations that have been based upon the coming volume. Whether this very book be the birth portended by the mountainous labors, of which much has been said during the last twelvemonth, we cannot say. It is believed that the minister of 'Emmanuel Church' held office in a certain revision society. But the book itself contains no intimation, in title-page or preface, whether it is the work of one man or of many; whether any committee of divines or laymen, authorized or unauthorized, have wrought upon it, or reviewed it, or sanctioned it; whether it is the compilation of Churchmen, or Presbyterians, or Baptists, or—as seems more probable—of all combined; whether it is intended to interest Churchmen any more than other Christian denominations. It goes forth to the Church and the world under the sole name and *imprimatur* of the great publisher of school-books. But if the book have no authority, and no one will be its sponsor, it must of course be expected to stand upon its merits. If it concerns Churchmen at all, it is expected to concern them sufficiently to take the place of their Book of Common Prayer, and this by reason of its acknowledged superiority. Will it do it? Will it meet the stated wants of certain godly men in the Church, who love the Church and the Prayer Book, but would welcome in the latter certain changes of statement and alternative phrases? We opine not."

The *Independent* breaks out in a pæan over the assured triumph of the reform movement in favor of honest municipal government. It says:

"We have, then, just begun the siege, and already the enemy confesses defeat. They challenge us to send a scouting party, and before it appears they blow up their outer works, and shoot shrapnel at each other. HALL and SWEENY begin intestine battle against TWEED and CONNOLLY. We have not yet thrown up our first parallel. Only a single doughty champion, JOHN FOLEY, one of whose gold pens blushed to sign the fraudulent City warrants, charges alone on the host to wipe out his handiwork's disgrace, and their entire camp is thrown into confusion. Even BARNARD, their trusted warder, opens the gates to the foe. The grand army of citizens is ready to follow up the attack, and their generals, on the day we go to press, will develop the lines of attack, which will be pressed with unflinching vigor. They will include civil suits and criminal suits. The Governor of the State will be appealed to for relief, and the next Legislature for an immediate repeal of the City charter. But even before the battle opens the enemy is fleeing. We are told that one of the heaviest contractors has left the country, and we would not be surprised if TWEED and CONNOLLY should leap to follow him, if not immediately arrested. Let no moment of daly be allowed them. An outraged people, who want and will have justice, and who somewhat prefer to gain it through the forms of the law, insist that the law's sharpest and swiftest remedies be applied. We owe it to our boasted principles of government, not yet perfect in its details, to prove that a republic which could triumphantly overcome the stoutest combination of foes will not be strangled by the coiled Rings that have wound about our public treasuries and Legislatures. Our faith in the people of the country has never failed. Our faith in the power of an honest public sentiment here in this Metropolis—so alien to the rest of the country in its Irish population, its Catholic religion, its ignorance, and its clustering vices—is gaining strength. They tell us Paris is France; and when they looked on the beauty of their capital Frenchmen used to be proud of the proverb. In Europe they have also believed that New-York is America. It is generally all the America they know; and we have felt ashamed. We see the gleaming of a day when we, too, may be as proud of our Metropolis as France now is ashamed of hers."

A Singular Homicide.

An agent of a sewing-machine company, who attempted in Philadelphia on Tuesday to remove a machine on which the installments had not been paid, had a struggle with the woman in whose possession it was, in which her child, which she had in her arms, received a blow on its head. The child died on Wednesday, and it being in evidence at the Coroner's inquest that death resulted from an effusion of water on the brain, a verdict was rendered exonerating the [illegible]

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

ROME.

The Rule of the Pope—A Te Deum—Scenes of Disorder—A Triduo of Thanksgiving—The Press and the Disturbances—Party Feeling and its Results.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ROME, Friday, Aug. 25, 1871.

I suppose all the anniversary commemorations of PIUS IXth's remarkably long reign may now said to be over. I was going to say well over, which would have been unfortunate, as the grand celebrations of His Holiness, having outlived even the days by which Peter exceeded twenty-five years, ended in riot and disorder such as the streets of Rome have not witnessed since the famous Jesuit riots of last Spring. The 23d was the extreme limit of the mysterious period, and having happily exceeded it, it is to be hoped that the venerable Pontiff may now enjoy the long florid old age for which the MASTAI family is noted. At ninety years of age a MASTAI is still young. Before describing such ungrateful subjects as party riots, I would fain linger upon the compliments and gifts which once more were laid at the Pope's feet. The beautiful and touching letter in which his Holiness declined the offering of the golden throne, did not prevent the devout Catholics of Naples from presenting him with a *sedia gestatoria* of metal richly gilt. The Roman "Society for Catholic Interests," gave him a magnificent *rationale* representing in jewels the Eternal Father enthroned upon a globe of lapis-lazuli starred with diamonds, having on his right the Blessed Virgin surrounded with angels. A frame of rubies and emeralds, by a curious coincidence combining with the brilliants, causes the sacred ornament to flash with the Italian colors! On the clasp by which it is fastened to the *piviale* is the family crest of the Pope. The pontifical chamberlains presented a golden pyx for the consecrated host, which PIUS IXth now constantly wears upon his breast.

A TE DEUM.

The only ceremony I attended was the Te Deum at San Giovanni Laterano, and not supposing there would be a greater crowd than on the 18th of June, I did not hurry particularly, and drove round by the Coliseum. There, however, it was more like the old times of the grand church festas, than anything that has been seen in Rome since the Italians made the holes in the ornamental fortifications last September, excepting always the absence of Cardinals' carriages. All the long street up to San Giovanni, and the spacious piazza, itself, were closely packed with carriages, one stream advancing at a foot's pace to deposit their fashionable contents at the church door, the other returning in search of standing room somewhere or other. By the time I got into the church it was full of the most select company, to judge by the dresses. The priestly papers declare exultingly there were 20,000 adorers; more sober estimates reduce them to something between 4,000 and 5,000, and as to the flattering qualification, I cannot presume to form any judgment as to the extent of its truth, for the Papaline ladies are tired of wearing perpetual mourning, and came out on this occasion in gay colors, not confining themselves to yellow and white. As for devout demeanor, everybody knelt, and a most solemn and beautiful service it was; choicest music pealing from the choir, and the responses of the multitude rising in grand unison and filling the church with waves of sound.

SCENES OF DISORDER.

All went off very well. The benediction was over, and the crowd had gradually left the church. Much more than half the congregation was already far on the homeward way, when some riotous youths who had stuck papers with the arms of Savoy on the walls all along the Via del Colosseo, and effaced certain inscriptions of "Viva Pio Nono!" with tri-colored streaks, suddenly renewed an attempt they had made, it seems, when the carriages first approached the church, to cause disturbance. They flourished from a couple of cabs some Italian flags, and shouted the usual party cries, with the customary abusive epithets hurled at the priests and adherents of the temporal power. The Police invited them to be silent, and confiscated the flags; some blows were exchanged. An old Papalino Marchese got very much excited, and called out that he would "go to Berti!" The ladies of his party tried to keep him quiet, but he could not be got away without telling his opinion of the Liberals, and receiving some rough usage. Two or three rioters were arrested, and so the affair ended for that evening.

A TRIDUO OF THANKSGIVING.

On Thursday, the 24th inst., a Triduo of thanksgiving for the prolongation of the Pope's life, was commenced at the Church of Santa Maria Sopra Minerva, at 6 o'clock in the evening. A large congregation assembled here also, and there was a sermon, preached by the Jesuit Father TOMMASI. He is said to have used the term Barabbas, as applied to King VICTOR EMANUEL, and whether this be true or not, there is no doubt that the Pope's published reply to the address of the Catholic youth on this last occasion, likened his condition, and that of the Church, to the man in the parable, who fell among thieves on the way from Jerusalem to Jericho. It is, therefore, useless to say that the Papal party are innocent lambs, who give no provocation. Several known haters of the priests, wearing red cravats, formed groups near each door of the church. The Police, or *Questurini*, as they are called, repeatedly advised, and then ordered them to disperse, but in vain. Words became hot between the Reds and the preservers of order, so the soldiers were called out to assist in clearing the piazza and protecting the congregation, which presently began to issue from the church. After abusing the Questor and the ministers, two of whom, LANZA and SELLA, were in the piazza and witnessed the whole affair, the rioters made a rush off to the Questura, in Piazza San Silvestro, and here a scene of great confusion ensued. The Questor, Signor BERTI, came out into the crowd and endeavored to reason the disturbers of the peace into order, but was only answered with abuse. "Down with BERTI! he is in league with the priests; he is another Rauchi!" After the legal warning, the Questor ordered the guards to draw their weapons and disperse the mob by force, but to use the flat sides of their cutlasses. I should have mentioned that, among a number of arrests made in and about the piazza of the Minerva was that of TOGNETTI, brother of the wretch who blew up the Serristori barracks, and that it was for his release the attack was chiefly made upon the Questura. Of course the surrender of this man and several other ringleaders was not to be listened to, but in the scrimmage the Police are accused of having lost temper and used revolvers. Three men were wounded, and one poor man, the cook of a *trattoria* in Via Bocca di Leone, was killed by some chance shot, which still remains unaccounted for, as it was not a pistol-ball, and all the officers declare that the muskets of their men were not charged, and that they have examined them strictly since the affair, and not one of them bears any trace of having been recently used. The murdered man, REBECCHINO, was not concerned in the affray; he had run out into the street to call back a little boy. He was shot in the shoulder, the ball piercing his lungs, and some accounts say that the shot must have come from above, and not from the street.

LATEST NEWS.

SATURDAY, Aug. 26.

Nothing is spoken of but this last affair. This time, however, the ultra opposition journals of the Red shade are screaming loudest. The *Osservatore Romano* says that the Cardinal Vicar asked the question if it was the intention of the Government to stop the Triduo at the Minerva? He desired, in answer, that the Triduo should go on, engaging that no further annoyance to the church-goers should happen; and has issued a proclamation to the effect that no assemblage of people, with evident intention of disturbing order, shall escape the rigor of the law. At the same time, judicial inquiry is also to be made as to the expressions used by Padre TOMMASI, in his sermon. Yesterday afternoon the National Guards were called under arms, and the second day of the Triduo passed over peaceably.

PARTY FEELING.

It is not very extraordinary that occasional affrays should take place at Rome. Party feeling is running mountains high. The free-thinking Press pours out column after column of revelations of priestly deceit and iniquity. Scandalous biographies of Cardinals and Monsignori; exposures of the fabrication of false relics; ridicule of modern miracles, demonstrations of the "absurdity of St. Peter's Pontificate at Rome," abominations of the confessional, St. Alfonso Signori's *immoral* Moral Theology, or Philosophy, and so forth. The organs of the priests are by no means behind hand in vituperation and violence. Prayers to the Blessed Virgin even, abound in such terms as the "foul cisterns of error, especially of Protestantism." Aspirations of the speedy success of the dread International are even indulged in, that so, in the chaos, the Pope and Bourbons may have their own again. What then is to be expected?

THE PART OF THE GOVERNMENT.

All quiet and moderate people are satisfied that the Italian Government has the will as well as the power to preserve order here. Even among the black-robed there are many reconciled, if not friends. Numbers of religious teachers have placed themselves under the instruction required by the Government for those who are to teach in the Municipal Schools. I was very much surprised to see three [illegible] go into PARAVIA's *libreria* the other day, to purchase copy-books and pens. It is the shop where all the Government school-books are sold. The good ladies seemed rather agitated at finding themselves "in the market of the excommunicated," but went off in very good humor at the polite attention they received.

UNITED ITALY.

Two Capitals—Florentine Pictures—Affairs in Rome—Changes in the Ministry—The Pope and His Rule—Religious Sentiment in the Kingdom.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Monday, Aug. 28, 1871.

It is pretty well understood that Rome is now the capital of the Kingdom of Italy; but there are a number of proofs that Florence is still the political centre. The sign-boards of several of the Ministers are on the buildings which they have ornamented for half a dozen years, and at least another twelve-month will be needed to get the great family of place-men settled in the new house. Florence is beginning to feel her widowhood; but the sentiment is hardly one of sorrow, for she is mourning in white garments. One or two newspapers that were shifted from Turin to Florence, when the capital came here, have been once more removed, and are now published at Rome. The proprietors of a great many shops have opened branches of their establishments in the new capital city, and some are to go away from here altogether. Have a dozen of the streets of Florence, with the marble, plate-glass, and gilding of the shop-fronts, were made as spruce as the best streets of Paris. It will put a strain upon the economical habits of the Florentines when left to themselves to keep up so much elegance. Very few sorrowful faces are seen yet, for most of those who are to be left behind, who rent houses, are consoling themselves with the hope of a reduction of at least one-third in the price of apartments. For the rest, a good deal of building is still going on, in fulfillment of contracts made when the prospect was brightest that Florence would remain for a long time the capital. The improvements made in the new quarters are great, and will compare with those made in almost any of the modern cities, whether for convenience or beauty.

AFFAIRS IN ROME.

At Rome, for those who follow the Government, and seek to be housed in some fashion, embarrassments multiply and great confusion reigns. The placemen in the public offices are in numbers about twice what are needed for the work to be done, and, for most of them, the pay is sufficiently slender. The price of houses at Rome, considering the few conveniences, has always been high, and, with the new demand, the augmentation is considerable. The activity of an army of workmen for five years will be needed to put the city in condition to receive the material and *personnel* of that confused mass known as the Government, to say nothing of the endless tribe of those who follow in its rear. At the moment it would be hard to find some of the public offices, as they are neither in the old nor the new capital city, but are set up temporarily somewhere on the road. An effort is making to reduce the time by rail between Florence and Rome, which will be as great a convenience to foreign visitors as to travelers of the country. The time at present is about twelve hours, which for the quick trains should be reduced one-third. Steps will be taken to have a third line of railroad put in action—that by Sienna and Orvieto, the connection of which with the main trunk beyond the Roman frontier is not yet complete. The Italian system of railways is now pretty well perfected, and new activity will be given by the opening of more direct communication with central Europe by the passage under the Alps. Movement over the roads increases every year, in spite of the rather high rates charged; while the return in dividends would be on some roads next to nothing without the guarantees of the Government. It still costs $8 to go from Florence to Rome in the first class, and the distance is less than 200 miles. But present modes of communication are a vast improvement upon the diligence system, almost universal when we first knew Italy.

CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY.

There has been considerable talk lately about a Ministerial crisis. The present incumbents of office have stuck to their places heroically, and proved that even here men with sufficient firmness can be found to resist long enough the fickle impulses of popular caprice, to enjoy a fair opportunity for the development of policy. But now the charge is made that personal sympathies and antipathies among the Ministers themselves have brought confusion into the circle, and produced a hitch, from which there can be relief only by changes to be made in the composition of the body. Signor ACTON, the Minister of Marine, wishes to be relieved, and Admiral RIBOTTY, the old incumbent, has been once more named for the post, but has declined, as he has no desire to be again exposed to the perplexities of office. The Minister of Finance is not willing to concede more than twenty-seven millions of francs for the annual expenditure in that branch of the service, while several millions more are asked for. The Minister of Public Works, GADDA, finds difficulties in his Department, but clings with tenacity to his place, while his associates are doing what they can to crowd him from it. He has been nominated to an office with somewhat dissimilar duties, the Prefecture of Rome. Since the death of CAVOUR Italy has hardly had a Minister quite up to the demands of events so great as those which have made up the past dozen years of her history.

THE POPE AND HIS RULE.

The friends of the Pope are rejoicing that the memorable date in the calendar is at length [illegible] which makes PIUS IX. of all the Pontiffs the one who has sat longest in the Chair of St Peter. On the 23d of this month the period of twenty-five years, three months and seven days was sounded out which made PIUS IX. the *decano* of all the Bishops of Rome. The ancient proverb, *non videbis dies Petri*, is no longer true. The Holy Father has not been happy in the experiences which time has brought him in his struggle to execute the duties of his exalted charge, and the length of his reign has been but a sorrowful triumph. The Pontiff is now in his eightieth year, and the prospect of half a dozen or more years of life is not denied by any accumulation of physical ails. The Te Deums sung in several of the churches of Rome in the Pope's honor gave occasion to popular manifestations in opposition, of so riotous a character as to call for the interposition of the public authority. One man was killed and several wounded in the fray which followed the efforts to restore order. It is not a good sign that the lower or more lawless classes of the population in the cities are disposed to insult those wearing the ecclesiastical garb, and to go as far as they dare in hindering the exercise of the sacred functions. This grossness of manners, the fruit of false notions of liberty, at present restrained by force, will by and by be corrected by a better education.

RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT.

The Pope has made a speech in reply to an address from an association of young men of the country, with a gift of one hundred thousand francs. Societies of young men who have had a religious training are forming in different cities, with the object in view to promote habits of sobriety and piety among the youth of the country. The plan laid out seems to be somewhat like that which has produced so much good under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Protestant countries. It is quite time for such work to be done here; for, with all the bell-ringing and incense-burning of the churches, there is a spirit of irreverence or positive profanity almost universal among young men, which has promised no good to the new civilization. Most young men with any pretension to fashion would confess their shame to be seen in the church with any other purpose but that of love-making.

GIFTS FROM THE FAITHFUL.

As the Pope long ago refused to accept the sum of fifty thousand scudi a month, which the Italian Government was willing to accord to meet the expenses of the Vatican, the Holy Father falls back upon the contributions of the faithful in all the world. These continue to come in liberally. Many other presents besides gifts in money are sent from all quarters. A few days back a new *sedia gestatoria*, or portable throne, such as that on which the Pontiff is carried on great occasions of ceremony, was sent from the City of Naples. It came to the care of the Minister of France, as diplomatic property, as the Holy Father has sometimes, under the new order of things, had the boxes containing his presents opened at the Custom-house, and duties charged as on any other merchandise. The cost of this throne, the newspapers tell us, was one hundred and forty thousand francs.

A. J.

FRANCE.

Doings in the Assembly—The Legislature Constitutional—Gambetta's Policy—Sentiment of the Minority—The Health of M. Thiers—The Prospects—The Cause of the Empire—General Uneasiness—Trying the Commune—Honors to Mr. Seward.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 1, 1871.

"*Les jours se suivent et ne se ressemblent pas*" is an old French saying which may well be applied to the National Assembly, for its sessions follow, and only resemble each other in their unforeseen results and in their persistent tendency to go from bad to worse. The session of Wednesday was by all odds the worst since the first day at Bordeaux; yet if it is possible for good to come out of evil—if a violation of law and of principle can bring good results to a country—then may we hope something from this important day. I say important, yet one hardly knows whether it was important or not. No one seems to know just how matters stand. A Deputy who was present through the entire debate, tried in vain to explain the results, but soon got himself into a labyrinth from which he could not clear himself except by a *jeu d'esprit*. "I cannot keep to the question," he said, laughing, "for it is like the gourmand of the fable who asked the chicken with what sauce it would suit him to be cooked. 'But I do not want to be cooked at all,' replied the chicken. 'Ah, my chicken, you are flying from the question.'" The Republican Left presents the Rivet proposition in order to establish the Republic. But, says the Assembly, we do not want the Republic at all. That is flying from the question responds the Left, pressing its proposition again as if sure of a victory; and when it can no longer bear this reckless conduct, the majority turns upon its assailants and puts an end to all of their petty schemes by declaring itself constituent. That is the important result of the session. But, one asks, what of the Rivet motion? It is only with extreme difficulty that we can trace it through this tangled wood of motions and amendments. Virtually it was given up for the Vitet substitute, with the Choiseul amendment agreed to by the Ministers, and the Dufaure amendment recognizing the services of M. THIERS, and three other amendments of varying importance, until, at last, one could barely trace the final proposition to the original document offered by M. RIVET.

THE ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL.

But one thing is decided—the Assembly has declared itself constituent. The majority so persistently ignored by the Left has shown its force, and has come between the country and the schemes of these reckless, unthinking demagogues. While I do not believe that this Chamber is constituent, or that it was intended to be, and while I do believe that new elections would give the Republicans a large increase if not a majority, I cannot but think that the Assembly has chosen the wiser and safer part. If it has taken a step not strictly legal, it has done so for the good of the nation, and it requires but a cursory examination to establish the fact. That the majority which contains no Republicans showed no fear of the name of the Republic, and had no objection to making M. THIERS President of the present Republic during the existence of the Assembly, is the best possible evidence of its patriotism and honesty. It was the Left which forced this matter upon the Chamber, and no step which has yet been taken has given so hard a blow to the Republican Party.

GAMBETTA'S POLICY.

I recently noticed the plan of M. GAMBETTA to dissolve the Assembly and to force the country into new elections. In the very face of the Germans, and when the journals of Berlin show how the confidence of the German Government has been shaken, such a step would be madness; yet it is rule or ruin with most of these men, and they care nothing for risking the safety of the country. Gen. FAIDHERBE resigned in the Gambetta interest, and M. EDGAR QUINET presented a proposition for the immediate dissolution of the Chamber. A number of other harassing motions were prepared, and the Left had come to the determination to spring this matter upon the Assembly on all occasions, to impede legislation and to irritate the majority until it literally broke up in a row. The Rivet proposition was the beginning of this disgraceful plan, and it was to face it and to settle these plots once for all that the Assembly declared itself constituent. Certainly, it seems to me that only the Republicans by divine right can doubt the wisdom of this vote.

SENTIMENT OF THE MINORITY.

There was one remarkable incident during this debate, and one which shows the spirit animating the minority. M. BARAGNON was in the Tribune, when M. TESTELIN, a Deputy elected through the influence of the Government, deliberately hurled an insult at him. I do not know why it is, but when one Frenchman wishes to be particularly insolent to another he accuses him of cleaning somebody's boots. M. TESTELIN varied the formula by crying to M. BARAGNON, "You licked the boots of the Empire, and you are ready to do it again!" These elegant words rose full and strong above an uncommonly loud *bruit*, and they produced instant silence. There was a moment of consternation. The Deputies rose in a body, and M. TESTELIN's head fell. Then rose a thunder of murmurs and menaces, and one fiery individual, who was not an Imperialist, seized M. TESTELIN by the throat. It was not through regard for the Empire, but for the principle of the thing, that he tightened his grip upon the insulting member. The agitation rose to a tumult. M. GREVY sounded his bell in vain; and finally, putting on his hat, he gave it a vigorous settling tap, thrust his hands under the tail of his coat, and prepared to *s'en aller*. This brought peace. M. TESTELIN entered the tribune to explain, but he made such a mess of it that M. GREVY said the member had expressed his regrets, and therefore the call to order would be retired. Thereupon M. BARAGNON continued his speech, only noticing the matter by a sarcastic curl of the lip, and M. LANGLOIS, who had nothing in the world to do with the matter, went back to his seat quite satisfied. During the scene M. THIERS had sat impassive upon his bench, unmoved by the tumult around him, and he continued in the same position until it came to a vote upon the declaration that he was responsible before the Chamber. He was the first upon his feet. "Yes, yes!" he cried, holding up his hand, "I am responsible," and as the other members rose he changed hands, and raised on tiptoe to make his arm as conspicuous as possible. It was laughable, but it was so genuine, so enthusiastic, and his usually hard Roman face assumed such an air of boyish earnestness that it became almost pathetic.

THE HEALTH OF M. THIERS.

I am very sorry to hear, from good authority, that M. THIERS is suffering greatly, that his health and strength are rapidly failing, and that he begins to show the consequences of overwork. He has a very bad eye. Besides this, he is subject to fits of prostration, which generally come on after fits of anger at the *tracasseries* of the Chamber. He says that one-half of his time is occupied in reconciling difficulties which ought never to have arisen, or which patriotism ought to have settled at once. It is very evident that M. THIERS means well, and that he honestly desires to leave a republic in his country; but the Republicans themselves are his greatest enemies, for they will listen to no compromise, even for the purpose of pacifying the majority. Last night, at dinner, M. THIERS was suffering greatly, although, having a distinguished statesman for his guest, he concealed his feelings and assumed a cheerful mien. Unless he can have peace, and some little relief from this extreme pressure upon his brain, he must soon succumb under his burden. Last night, Mme. THIERS plainly showed her solicitude in her face, but she also gave no expression to it.

THE PROSPECTS.

Very probably you are in a better position for judging the present feeling in Europe than I am, but I cannot avoid thinking that the public mind is uneasy, and that reflecting men all over Europe are greatly concerned for the future. In France men shake their heads, and openly say that M. THIERS cannot keep the Government together much longer. During the past week two eminent literary friends have said to me, "Ah! if we could only see a little into the future," and on getting an explanation of the sigh, I found that neither had any confidence in the permanence of the present state of things. It is a new truce. Should M. THIERS fail it would be the signal for an attempt on the part of the Republicans to seize the power, with GAMBETTA and FAIDHERBE, under the plea that it was necessary to keep the monarchists from a *coup d'état*. The latter would probably protect the Duc D'AUMALE, and that would rouse the National Guard of Lyons to insurrection. This step could have but one result. The Germans would march through the country to Brest and Toulon, and, bringing back the Regent to the Tuileries, call for a vote of the people. Under such circumstances could one doubt the result? It is so clear, so simple, that any attempt to overthrow the Government of M. THIERS, before the Germans are paid, would seem to be made in the interest of the Empire. Yet it is the Republicans who are trying to dissolve the Assembly and to weaken the authority of the Executive.

THE CAUSE OF THE EMPIRE.

Thus far the Imperialists have taken no decided steps, but they are confident. Several incidents have occurred to show a change of feeling. I omitted to notice the fact that a regiment of cavalry, at Vincennes, crowned the bust of the Emperor on the 15th of August. A party of soldiers entered a shop the other day and tore down some beastly caricatures of the Emperor, and a similar scene was made on the Boulevards only a day or two ago. There is a photograph now for sale representing the Emperor at Sedan sitting in his berline, smoking a cigarette, and riding over the dead and wounded on his way to surrender to the Emperor of Germany. A group was standing before the window, when a gentleman, well dressed and with the rosette of the Legion of Honor, paused to examine the picture. "It is shameful," he cried, raising his hands so as to attract the attention of the crowd. He entered the shop and came out with the photograph. A number of people had now been attracted to the spot. Raising the picture the gentleman tore it into pieces, and the crowd applauded. "It cost me twenty francs," he said, turning away, "but it was quite worth that—the *canaille*." Within the past few days the caricatures labeled "Badinguet" have mostly disappeared, probably as a measure of precaution, for once begun these scenes would continue until the authorities interfered.

GENERAL UNEASINESS.

There is a general disposition to quit the Government. M. DE REMUSAT, in spite of the entreaties of M. THIERS, gave his resignation, pleading his age and his feeble health. M. DE LARCY has also resigned, and M. LAMBRECHT and M. DUFAURE are very anxious to get away. The Duc DE BROGLIE has refused to enter the Ministry. This shows the agitation which now reigns, and the state of uncertainty in which public men are now existing. None of these resignations have been accepted, and M. DE LARCY was firmly refused. The Bourse, also, is much disturbed.

TRYING THE COMMUNE.

The trial of the first batch of prisoners is nearly concluded, and I mention the fact only to call attention to the evidence. It will be utterly impossible, I believe, to separate the testimony, given at random and with no kind of order, so as to decide justly upon the responsibilities of each. I do not see how it can be done, and if any judgment is speedily arrived at it must be dictated by policy, and not drawn from the evidence. To decide in that manner would be to accept the claim of the prosecutor that each man is *solidaire* and responsible for the acts of the whole; but it would be a shameful tampering with justice to do that, when RANC is free and a member of the Council, when BESLAY is allowed immunity from prosecution, and the demand for the extradition of RASTOUL withdrawn.

GATHERING OF PREFECTS.

There has been a large gathering of the ancient Prefects at Paris. Yesterday M. GAMBETTA's Prefects began to arrive at Versailles, and this morning ten came in by the trains. At the same time, it has gotten out that the Ex-Dictator is preparing a *coup d'état*. Yesterday he showed a dispatch from Gen. FAIDHERBE with only these words: "You are crazy—I have already told you so." It is the general impression that something unusual is about to take place, and men look to GAMBETTA for the initiative. He says that he has but one plan—to prevent the monarchists from making a *coup d'état* upon their side.

A CURIOUS STORY.

A curious story comes to us from Berlin. Upon the front of the Ambassade there is the escutcheon of France, with the eagle and Imperial arms. Orders came to "tear it down" and to replace it with the symbols of the Republic. M. DE GABRIAC, an experienced diplomat, refused to tear down the arms, but he has had them nicely walled in, and there they will be safe in case they again have a *raison d'être*.

HONORS TO MR. SEWARD.

Mr. SEWARD has arrived in this city, and for the past few days has been "doing" the ruins of Paris. A reception was to have been given last night at the house of BOWLES BROTHERS, but late in the day we received notice that the reception was postponed, as Mr. SEWARD dined with M. THIERS. It will take place on Saturday. On Tuesday Mr. SEWARD was in the diplomatic gallery of the Assembly. Near him was the Nonce of the Pope, and unfortunately close to him Mme. RATAZZI. The Nonce fairly turned his back to the lady. Presently she left her seat for some cause, and the Nonce promptly took it, thus forcing her to a seat at a proper distance from his Sacredness. It was not gallant, to say the least.

ASHBY.

A Brave Boy.

A Texas paper tells of a boy, sixteen years old, who recently, while hunting cattle, some fifty miles west of Weatherford, in that State, in company with others, became separated from his party, and was brought to bay by six of [illegible] Indians. Behind his dead horse he defended himself for nearly an hour, firing when he could, until at last, when his companions came up, the Indians fled, taking with them three dead savages. The boy died from the effects of the wounds he had received.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 17, 1871.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The English edition of the NEW PAMPHLET, containing a complete history of the Tammany Frauds, will be ready on Tuesday next. The narrative contains all the information which can be gathered on the subject, with new introduction, illustrations and notes. The pamphlet will be sold at ten cents a copy, or $7 per hundred to dealers. All orders to be addressed to the NEW-YORK TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A proclamation for the disarmament of the National Guard was issued in France yesterday. Fines and imprisonments are to follow any failure to comply with the demand.

There has been some trouble in the Committee having in charge the bill known as the Alsace Optional bill; but it was understood that M. THIERS has effected a compromise, and that it would be presented to the Assembly that night.

The Court-martial yesterday at Marseilles sentenced to death several soldiers who deserted to the Communists on the 4th of April.

The Swedish Parliament have appointed a committee upon the bill to reorganize the army.

The Empress EUGENIE is in Madrid.

A Clerical Congress is being held in Italy.

A mass-meeting is to be held in Dublin today, to take steps toward prosecuting the Police for their action in the Phœnix Park riot.

A call for an International Congress, having for its object reform in prison, is soon to be issued from London.

GENERAL.

The Treasury Department at Washington have given forcible reasons why they should not be held in any way accountable for the defalcations of Pay-master HOSKE.

Boundary difficulties have arisen between Chili and Bolivia owing to the discovery of a rich mine, the latitudinal location of which is somewhat uncertain.

There has been a severe earthquake along the entire western coast of South America.

A dispatch from Fishkill Landing says that a little boy aged seven years, belonging to the strong woman of O'Brien's Menagerie, died of starvation at Stormville, on Thursday night.

There is authority for announcing that the President has selected Hon. W. M. MEREDITH, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, as counsel of the United States before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, to be organized under the Treaty of Washington, and that these gentlemen have accepted the appointment.

The American clipper ship *Annie Sise*, TUCKER, master, owned in Portland, Maine, from Sydney, Australia, with a cargo of coal for the Central Pacific Railway, went on a reef off Point Reyes, San Francisco, during a dense fog, at 5 o'clock, Friday, and soon commenced breaking up.

HENRY O. WRIGHT, a conductor, of Bridgewater, Mass., was arrested, Friday, on a charge of manslaughter, for causing the death of Mrs. CATHARINE BUTTERWORTH, who was killed while leaving the train after it had started.

The Episcopal Convention of Illinois closed its session Friday, previous to which a resolution was passed that legal proceedings be taken to prevent a further diversion and maladministration of the property and revenue of Christ Church by Rev. Mr. CHENEY.

The Pottsville *Union Journal* says trouble has arisen among the operators by the action of one of them in trying to fix upon an agreement of his own with his men, thus breaking the mutual agreement between the men and operators to submit to arbitration.

In the Pawlings riot it seems that there were no persons killed, though several were severely wounded, and many houses robbed. The Treasurer of the Circus is endeavoring to compound with the injured parties.

ROSCOE CONKLING, E. A. BAKER and J. L. ADDINGTON have been chosen as delegates from the First District of Oneida to the Republican State Convention.

Trouble has arisen with the negro squatters in Jamaica, West Indies, and there are apprehensions that there may be a renewal of the insurrection of 1865.

The rainy season in the West Indies has set in.

The body of the man found in the East River, near Pier No. 20, on Friday last, was identified, yesterday, as that of JOHN RANDALL, keeper of a sailors' boarding-house in Hamilton-street. The mark on his forehead, supposed to have been the result of violence, is thought to be an abrasion caused after death.

An investigation was begun yesterday, by Coroner KEENAN, in the case of EDWARD HORTON, who recently died in the Park Hospital from a fracture of the skull. Nothing material was developed, and the inquest was adjourned to a future day.

STEPHEN HALSEY, the coal contractor for the new Court-house, has rendered bills for coal said to have been furnished the Court-house, at the rate of fifty tons per diem, when it is positively stated that in Winter time the greatest consumption in one day is not over SIX tons.

GEORGE MCDONALD, residing at No. 26 Madison-street, fell into the hold of a ship lying at Pier No. 21 East River, seven days ago, and died yesterday, in the Park Hospital, from the injuries received.

The evening High School in Thirteenth-street near Sixth-avenue, will open for the registration of pupils to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

Yesterday morning burglars attempted to get into the house of Prof. DENIO, of the Flushing Conservatory of Music, but were frustrated.

A package of lice has been passed through the Elizabeth post-office. A fine wire netting kept the insects confined, and at the same time admitted air.

The extension of New-York-avenue is now completed, and it will be ready in a few days for public travel.

Judge BEDLE heard an argument at Jersey City, yesterday, in the case of MATTHEW ARMSTRONG and others against the Greenville street Commissioners, for an injunction to restrain them from proceeding with improvements on Hetzen road. Decision was reserved.

On Friday night the body of a boy, twelve or fourteen years of age, was found in the ferry slip at Communipaw. Coroner WANDEL took charge of the body, and on account of its decomposed condition buried it immediately.

Another Step Toward the End.

If Mayor HALL wishes to put an honest man in Controller CONNOLLY'S place he has now an opportunity of doing it. Mr. CONNOLLY is prepared to hand over his office to a gentleman whose honor is above all suspicion, and whose fidelity to the public interests has already been proved over and over again—Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN, formerly of the Central Park Commission. He has already appointed Mr. GREEN Deputy Controller, and placed all the books and papers in his department in Mr. GREEN'S possession. The following correspondence explains the whole transaction:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1871.

Richard B. Connolly, Esq.:

SIR: I have considered the questions which you have submitted to me, and, to prevent the possibility of misapprehension, reduce my advice to writing.

1. On the assumption of your innocence of the charges made against you, I do not consider resignation of your office as your proper course. Your duty is to give every facility to the fullest investigation, and to abide the result.

2. In your answer to the request of Mayor HALL for your resignation, you have stated that your official acts which have been impeached, were "supervised and approved by the superior vigilance" of Mayor HALL; that equal responsibility for them attaches to him; and that, in his affidavit in the pending litigation, those acts were adopted and vindicated by him.

Even if you are conscious of having done wrong in your trust, you owe it to the community not to commit another wrong, but to make every reparation within your power.

To surrender your office into the hands of a confederate would be a fresh betrayal of your trust, and, while it might damage yourself, would fail of doing justice to the community. No man selected by Mayor HALL can, without some other moral support from the community, have the public confidence. He will be compromised by a suspected understanding with the "Ring" or by the acceptance of the favor. You practically make your own successor. As the law now stands he can assume your office only by an arrangement, to which you are a party, to create a vacancy for him. The man you give place to ought not to be a tool of those implicated in the transactions which excite the public distrust and alarm. He should be the nominee of the citizens now seeking to protect the people. In that way alone can he have the confidence of the public or improve the credit of the City.

Fortunately the law affords a perfect solution of the case. By section 8 of chapter 378 of the laws of 1870, you are authorized to appoint a Deputy Controller, who shall with in addition to his other powers, possess every power and shall perform every duty belonging to the office of Controller, whenever the said Controller shall by due written authority, and during a period to be specified in such authority, designate and authorize the said Deputy Controller to possess the power and perform the duty aforesaid."

My advice to you is to forthwith appoint ANDREW H. GREEN as such Deputy Controller; to leave him to exercise the full powers of your office, without conditions and without interference; with complete custody of all books and papers belonging to your office; with the appointment of all persons whom he may think necessary to protect the public property and interests, and to enable him to carry out the most searching investigation, and to aid the Committee appointed for that purpose.

I have carefully considered the selection I recommended. Mr. GREEN has knowledge and experience in the affairs of the City; has the most reliable character for integrity; has no relations which could mislead him by bad influences, and is strong in the public confidence. If you adopt my advice I shall insist on his accepting the disagreeable duty for the sake of the public interest.

Yours, respectfully, W. F. HAVEMEYER.

SEPT. 15, 1871.

Hon. William F. Havemeyer:

SIR: Acknowledging the kindness which dictated your note to me of this date, and yielding to the force of its suggestions, I have determined to accept and favor the advice it offers. In thus acting, I am governed by a warm desire to restore the City department over which I preside to the confidence of the community, and to secure such an examination of the affairs of the City as will satisfy the just demands of the public. I have therefore appointed Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN to the office of Deputy Controller, believing his known character for ability and integrity, fortified by your approbation, will furnish abundant assurance that the financial administration of the City will be satisfactory, and will enable the Department to command the necessary funds at once to discharge its obligations to the laborers upon our public works, forming as they do the most meritorious class of the City's creditors.

Very respectfully yours,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1871.

Mr. Andrew H. Green:

MY DEAR SIR: The office of Deputy Controller of this City having become vacant by the removal of Mr. RICHARD A. STORRS, I hereby designate and appoint you, ANDREW H. GREEN, Deputy Controller of the City of New-York.

I earnestly press upon you the acceptance of this office. The critical juncture in the affairs of the City and the condition of public sentiment seem to demand that the important transactions of my Department should be conducted by one possessing the unlimited confidence of the public. In determining upon the action required by the present exigency, I have been guided by the advice of gentlemen whose respectability and prominence elevate them above all suspicion of unfair or interested motive. I am endeavoring to act with sincere regard to the public interest; and to insure it against possible casualties, and pursuing the authority and phraseology of the statute, I hereby designate and authorize you to possess the power and perform all and every duty belonging to the office of Controller of the City of New-York from the time of this appointment to the 1st day of February, 1872.

Very respectfully,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Controller of the City of New-York.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sept. 15, 1871.

Mr. Richard A. Storrs:

MY DEAR SIR: Circumstances, which seem to me imperative, require a change in the office of Deputy Controller of this City. They do not at all reflect upon your official rectitude, but regard only the public interest. With the kindest feeling toward you, I am obliged to notify you of your removal. You will therefore please take notice that I hereby remove you from the office of Deputy Controller of the City of New-York.

Very truly yours,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN has accepted the trust thus confided in him, and was yesterday properly qualified for his duties. He has taken proper measures to prevent any further "burglary" in the Controller's office, either by W. M. TWEED or any other of his confederates. The explanation of the new complication is simply this: TWEED, HALL and SWEENY concluded an arrangement by which CONNOLLY was to be made the scape-goat of all the Ring frauds. STORRS was to be appointed acting Controller, in case of CONNOLLY'S resignation, and then was to make way for some one who would manipulate the official papers in such a manner as to exonerate HALL, SWEENY and TWEED from blame. The documents which specially implicated TWEED, were *the stolen vouchers*—the documents which implicated HALL and SWEENY *are still in the Controller's office.* They relate to the proceedings which have been carried on under the new Board of Apportionment, and they show that HALL and SWEENY are quite as guilty as either of the other two members of the Ring. CONNOLLY, in point of fact, has turned State's evidence—objecting to being singled out as sole culprit, he will drag the others with him in his fall. The public will be quite satisfied with this arrangement. It does not want scape-goats, but *justice.* It does not care to wreak vengeance on one man, but to see all the guilty parties brought to punishment. Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN will doubtless make good use of the opportunities now at his command. The papers at his disposal reveal truths which will make the public stand amazed at the corruption of the very men for whom their support is asked by papers like the *Herald*. Even the *World* will find it a hard task to vilify ANDREW H. GREEN, or to assert that he is not a proper man to be placed in CONNOLLY'S position. Mr. GREEN, as we need scarcely say to readers at a distance, is a Democrat—but he is a man who would be a credit to any party, and whose verdict we should be quite willing to accept. It will be seen that this is not a "partisan" arrangement on the part of Republicans. The affair is being fought out in Democratic circles—honest Democrats against thieves. Mr. GREEN cannot legally be removed for some weeks to come—if at all; and it does not need weeks of investigation to prove that HALL, SWEENY, and TWEED are to the full as deserving of public indignation as CONNOLLY. Let no one of the Four escape. CONNOLLY'S action is calculated to bring the whole fabric down by the run, and the public ask no more and will be satisfied with no less. Ex-Mayor HAVEMEYER'S letter to CONNOLLY will strike everybody as being eminently judicious, and as revealing an accurate estimate of the necessities of the hour. Let us have a clean sweep. Nothing else will help us in our present difficulties.

Why Not Get Out?

Why not? It is the easiest, and indeed the only practical solution of the present crisis. The great Four cling to their offices like limpets to a rock. Yesterday they were all, except CONNOLLY, in consultation with Gov. HOFFMAN at the Clarendon Hotel. They were cudgeling their distracted brains to hit upon some expedient of cozening the public without sacrificing their present opportunities of plundering that public. Now all such schemes as these are bound to fail. TWEED, SWEENY, HALL and CONNOLLY have taken an equal part in the corruptions and misrule of the local Government, and it is impossible that any one of them can be saved at the expense of the other. SWEENY is a more cunning rogue than CONNOLLY, but he is a rogue, and therefore ought to be kicked out of his present position. HALL still keeps the *Herald* on his side, but the *Herald* has sacrificed the little influence it ever had by dealing falsely with the public throughout this great crisis. To the present hour, for instance, it has dishonestly suppressed all the fraudulent warrants, the armories accounts, and the other proofs we have furnished of the Ring's knavery. The public will not stand this treatment from any journal, and it has punished the *Herald* in a way that paper is likely to remember for some time to come.

But for us, indeed, the *Herald* would have suffered still more severely. We warned it of what would happen if it made itself the official journal of Mayor HALL, and went into a conspiracy to deceive the public. The bitter lessons it has received recently have served to give point to our friendly warnings. It now comes out against the "Ring," although keeping up its allegiance to the chivalrous Mayor HALL. On Friday it spoke of the "revelations recently made with regard to the extravagant expenditures" of the Ring. Its readers must have wondered what revelations and what expenditures it meant! It also spoke of the "robbery" committed by the present rulers of the City—having on many previous occasions declared that there had been no robbery anywhere, and that the cry of the TIMES was a false alarm. Yesterday it kept on the same tack—still having a diminishing circulation to goad it on—and actually made this astounding admission:

"Claims of an outrageous character, bearing upon their face the appearance of highway robbery, have been audited in the Controller's Office and paid by that officer. The bonds needed to realise the money have been raised by the Board of Apportionment, which is virtually in the hands of the Controller."

Considering that the *Herald* first denied that any such claims had been made, and then suppressed all evidence of them, and then declared that they were made under the old Board of Supervisors—the above paragraph must be regarded as an instance of a striking conversion. And seeing that the *Herald* owes this conversion entirely to the TIMES, we really think it might be a little more civil to us. We have saved it from smashing its head against a stone-wall, and it treats us in return with the most heartless ingratitude. Not only does it set its fifteen editorial writers (one-fourth "European") to rail at us, but it also allows A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., to repeat his *Leader* articles in its well-known and widely-appreciated "intellectual department." Now all this is very shocking. The *Herald* ought to have some appreciation of its true friends. It *must* come round to our view of the City crisis, sooner or later—it must throw HALL over, with the other rogues—and why does it not do it at once, with a good grace, and send its respectful compliments to us for giving it the hint? Its boundless conceit led it to believe that it could save the Ring and hamboozle the public, but it soon found out its mistake in that respect. It still thinks it can save its bosom friend, OAKUM HALL. But it is again mistaken. As the boys used to sing, it must "go the whole hog or none," and it ought to be very much obliged to us for telling it what to do in time to save its porridge.

If HALL and his friends had any respect for the public, they would get out of the way, without further wriggling and twisting. At present they are only causing a dead-lock in the City Government. They are known to be equally culpable, and the people are fully assured that they are utterly unworthy of confidence. The machinery of government is blocked, because HALL, TWEED and SWEENY—for CONNOLLY is ready to go—refuse to make to the public the only atonement in their power. The least they can do, considering all they *have* done, is to stand out of the way. But they still stick to their old trade. They are still waiting for the storm to "blow over." HALL, TWEED, and SWEENY will never budge till somebody forces them to move. The public may look on for some little time longer, but presently the whole gang will discover that this is not a tempest in a tea-pot, but that they will be obliged to withdraw from positions of trust, lest a worse thing happen unto them. HALL has no excuse now for not resigning. CONNOLLY will go—why should HALL remain?

The French Rage for Change.

The feverish passion for change is ever a sign of weakness. The woman tormented with a ceaseless thirst for novelty hardly ever makes a good wife; the man who has the same affliction is rarely strong, or noble or great; and we may be sure of the nation that exhibits it that its condition is unhealthy, if not absolutely one of inevitable decay. It is the many signs of this sort that make those who love France, and who would gladly see her recover from her prostration, despair of her. The incurable restlessness, the childish solicitude about trifles, the utter incapacity to see and appreciate her true situation, now so observable in Paris, are at once painful and ominous. It is plain that no one believes in what is, and yet there is a pervading distrust of all that might be. The same journals waver whether to seek the "guiding hand," now universally admitted to be indispensable, on the benches of the Left or at Chiselhurst. Whether there shall be a fresh revolution of demagogues, or an Imperial restoration, seems to rest on the weight of a feather. The scales are in even suspense, and the slightest accident may decide the result.

Some of the indications of uneasiness, of the ground-swell that presages the popular storm for fresh alteration, are betrayed half unconsciously by the Parisian journals. Thus, the *Figaro* has discovered that each change of their Government costs the French about twelve millions of francs for recoinage alone. The *Figaro* does not see in this an argument against such changes. It is merely led to *suggest* that instead of using a stamp which must be abolished when France goes from Empire to Republic, or when any other revolution occurs, the coin should be inscribed simply "Gallia" or "La France." The suggestion in itself is not a bad one, but the deliberate contemplation it implies of a continual succession of disorders is both whimsical and pathetic. The recurrent changes of the names of the Paris streets, avenues and squares give rise to a similar impression. A magnificent new street runs from the corner of the Rue de la Paix to the Place de la Bourse. The Empire styled this the Rue du DIX Decembre; the Republic transformed it into the Rue du Quatre Septembre; the Commune changed it to something else; and now the Municipality is about to christen it anew. The Avenue de l'Imperatrice for a time bore the name of the defender of Strasbourg—which none could grudge that noble soldier—and became the Avenue Uhrich; it is now—for a week or so—the Avenue de Bois de Boulogne. It is said the Rue Bonaparte, which has been renamed ten times, is again to undergo the operation; and, moreover, that the Republican Party in the Municipality, being hostile to religion, intends to propose that all streets named after saints should drop special reference to them and be known as Rue Antoine, Louis, Honoré, &c. We are also gravely assured that another party in the Municipal Council insists that, as this is a utilitarian age, streets should be named, not after celebrated people, events, or other places, but after things in general use, such as Telegraph-street, Steam-engine-street, Omnibus-square, Soap-boilers'-avenue, &c. The Prefect of Paris, for his part, not to be outdone in poetic suggestion, desires, as a caution against future extravagance, that the new thoroughfares of HAUSSMANN should be named after what they cost, as Twenty-five Million-street, Boulevard of Fifty Millions, and so on; but it is doubtful whether M. LEON FAY has strength enough at present to carry out his euphonious design.

These may be called the straws that show the drift of the current. In graver things, however, the same reckless spirit is unmistakable. M. THIERS cannot agree with the legislative majority, and the Liberals can no longer agree with the Conservatives. "Revolution and Cæsarism," says the *Journal de Paris*, "which are in reality one and the same thing, are regaining the ground they have lost." There may be a repetition of old experiments, and, possibly, the versatile French may devise some new one; but it would not be at all strange, or out of character, were they to turn to the Empire again as swiftly as they turned from it before, and if the purple were to gain fresh acceptance because of the excesses of the Commune and the feebleness of the Republic.

The Innocent Sweeny.

The absurdity of the plea of innocence now being so strenuously put forth on behalf of PETER B. SWEENY is self-evident. According to this plea, Mr. SWEENY has for years lived and moved among the most corrupt politicians that have ever disgraced a civilized community, and came forth from their society not only entirely without guilt, but in perfect ignorance of anything wrong having been committed by any of them. Now whatever else PETER B. SWEENY may have been called, no one has ever termed him a fool, or denied his intimate acquaintance with the details of City Government. When, therefore, it is remembered that SWEENY was City Chamberlain up to 1870, and, in that capacity, received and paid all warrants drawn upon the Treasury, and only quitted the office to be succeeded by his brother-in-law, JOHN J. BRADLEY, is it not plain that he must have had knowledge of the bills of GARVEY, INGERSOLL & COMPANY?

Both SWEENY and BRADLEY were also Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, a Board composed of the Mayor, Controller, Chamberlain, Corporation Counsel and Recorder, and whose chief duties directly appertain to the debt of the City and County. Can his friends explain how it was possible for him to serve on that Board without acquiring a knowledge of the rate at which the debt was being accumulated? Mr. HESSING, SWEENY'S brother-in-law, who had been made City Auditor by him, sat at a desk in the same room as the County Auditor. He certainly had no secrets from Mr. SWEENY, and undoubtedly apprised him of what was going on in that office. It is now alleged that the City Auditor himself is implicated in some of these matters, but this cannot be positively asserted until a publication of the City accounts can be extorted from the Controller.

Everybody acquainted with City Hall affairs, knows that the tax levies presented to the Legislature were largely SWEENY'S work. Rooms were always provided at the Delevan House, during the session, for the use of the Ring, of which he was the acknowledged leader. In these rooms the tax levies were concocted, and here also the Committee on Cities, (that great originator of corrupt jobs,) of which the well-known ALEXANDER FREAR was Chairman, frequently met to put their "jobs" into the shape suggested by the superior sagacity of PETER B. SWEENY. As a member of the Board of Apportionment, SWEENY must, as a matter of course, have been apprised of the robberies that had been perpetrated upon the public, for it was not only their special duty but it was absolutely necessary, that full and detailed information should be obtained of the expenditures of the City and County Governments, to enable them to make up their appropriations.

Even if it should be conceded that frauds amounting to a million or so might have been perfected without SWEENY'S knowledge, it is "too thin" (to use the City Hall slang) for a person so familiar with City matters to plead ignorance of frauds that amount to tens of millions of dollars, and which have been discussed by the Press for several years past. Is it not singular that a high-toned man should have not only kept silent so long, but should have continued in fellowship with CONNOLLY and TWEED, even after the exposure which appeared in the columns of the TIMES? Substantially the only defense put forth by the Democratic Press in regard to these frauds is that the money (except, of course, such as went to pay for the diamonds, palaces, &c., &c., of the Ring and their subordinates) was devoted to buying up Republican votes to secure the passage of Mr. SWEENY'S pet bills. As this work was managed by SWEENY, it would appear from the admissions of his own supporters that he not only must have known that the money was stolen, but that it was applied for his benefit, and to increase the power of the corrupt gang of which he was the brains.

Putting Prisoners to the Torture.

If there are any deeper depths to which the art of "interviewing" can be sunk, Chicago reporters are sure to find them. One of these gentlemen was recently favored with an interview with the renowned murderess and adulteress Mrs. LAURA FAIR, now in prison in San Francisco. Mrs. FAIR is guilty enough to merit the severest punishment, but the codes of civilized nations have long since abolished torture, and even so wicked a woman as she, lying in her cell awaiting execution, might have been spared the infliction of heartless impertinence. She evidently took this view of her case herself, for the enterprising reporter acknowledges in his account of the affair that he only obtained admission by elaborate lying, and that, after being admitted, he succeeded in worming himself into the woman's confidence by continued falsehood. Of course his first business was to take notes for a description of his victim, as she reclined sick and in pain before him.

His amplification of these notes is a fine testimony to his native delicacy. "She wore a wrapper," he tells us, "of some inexpressive material, but cheerful in color, which, although belted at the waist, somewhat mystified her form, so that I could not see much." It would be an interesting query what extent of display a woman in her cell, under sentence of death, is expected to make of her charms to a Paul Pry who obtrudes himself upon her by artful misrepresentation. If he "could not see much," he seems to have made a very close observation of what the poor wretch could not well conceal from him. "Her neck," he remarks, "rises squarely from her shoulders, is neither delicate nor burly, and supports a head of the average size in women," said head "is well poised, with a round intelligent forehead, regular and well-defined eyebrows, smooth cheeks, which recede from the forehead as if in harmony with the design of an oval face, but which is interrupted by the chin which widens somewhat and thereby conflicts with the finer indications of the face above." Without stopping to unravel the intricacy of this analysis of female beauty, we pass on to what remains:

"The mouth is composed of lips of reasonable fullness, that are womanly without being voluptuous, that open squarely rather than with those curves characteristic of paintings of women, and which, when open, reveal rows of white and not perfectly regular teeth, and which also, when drawn back in a smile or in conversation, corrugate into wrinkles, and dimples that portion of the face lying to the right and just below the mouth."

The literary excellence of this passage is only equaled by its characteristic reflections. CHARLES KINGSLEY says somewhere, breaking off in an attempt to characterize a woman's face, that it is useless, as in a landscape every man will find in it something of the spirit with which he looks on it. So even desperate Mrs. FAIR ought not to be blamed if a brilliant reporter finds in her face the attributes he is used to hunting for.

After having scanned the face and form of the prisoner sufficiently, our reporter proceeded to plague her with questions, and with exquisite cruelty asked her about all the newspaper men who had written vulgar letters about her—the latter, it is to be presumed, to prepare her for his own when she should see it. "It was now," he relates—

"that I began to discover that the face had other characteristics which were latent when her countenance was in repose. Now and then, when she became warm, with the recital, the calmness of her blue-gray eye became lighted with a steely glow that possessed a strong magnetic power. In rest, her face was scarcely above common-place; in action, faint blushes lightened across her cheek, her eye deepened, and glowed with a strange fascination, and her smile seemed an expansion, a centre of magnetic forces. I saw now the fascination of the face."

The "fascination of the face" does not seem to have worked upon his feelings much, however, for he proceeds to tell that in a pretty direct manner he asked the unfortunate wretch whether she would rather be imprisoned for life or be hanged. She replied, in a spirit that ought to have made the interviewer ashamed of his own unmerciful and selfish purpose, that, for her daughter's sake she would rather die, that the girl might "go away, and the stain, after a while, be forgotten." The conversation lasted after this "some time," and as the reporter rose to go he shot a Parthian arrow at the poor woman by telling her that he was "connected with the Chicago Times, and should publish a letter about this interview unless she prohibited it." Mrs. FAIR did not care to go through the useless ceremony of imposing another falsehood on his overburdened conscience, and so, without prohibition or permission, she let him go.

How Not to Prevent Accidents.

The circular of the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners, inviting a conference of the State railway companies at Boston, to consider the best possible means of preventing accidents for the future, is likely to lead to important results. If, as is alleged, the deficiencies which caused the disaster at Revere affect in a greater or less degree the entire railroad system of the State, they cannot be too soon amended. It is difficult to conceive how any railroad could be run for a week without accident in the slovenly, reckless, and irresponsible manner in which the Eastern Road is shown to have been conducted. The criminal and almost inconceivable negligence of this Company and its officers, amply brought out in the Coroner's investigation, is even more sharply defined in the summing up of the Commissioners. The most ordinary safeguards were neglected. Operating a single-track road, always and obviously more dangerous than the double-track, this imbecile and fossil corporation yet rejected the aid of what is well styled "one of the oldest, most ordinary, and least expensive of appliances in operating railroads"—the telegraph. With all the terrible experience of previous collisions to urge them to the use of every help that inventive genius could offer, the engineer of the express-train found himself to the fatal crisis without the aid of the patent brake, which every other reputable road in the country has long since adopted. It is the testimony of the Commissioners, that with such a brake the collision, in spite of all previous fatuity and recklessness, might still have been prevented. And lastly, although the close proximity of the stations on the road gave every facility for "a perfect system of signals, no such appliances were in use, nor had their adoption ever been considered." Was there ever a more damning indictment of negligence and inefficiency presented against any public body?

We have been accustomed to look to Massachusetts for thoroughness, intelligence and fidelity in the public service. But the report of the Railroad Commissioners is sadly in conflict with this good opinion. A more revolting instance of official mismanagement than that of the Eastern Railroad can scarcely be conceived. Yet we are now told that the other State Railroads are, generally speaking, very little better. If this is true, and the Railroad Commissioners ought to know, it is difficult to see how they are to relieve themselves from the suspicion of sharing the same incompetency which they so justly condemn. These defects in railroad management which are now revealed to them in the vivid shock of the Revere disaster, it was in their power, if not a part of their duty, to have found out and published long ago. If that was not the intent of their creation, the reason of their being is not very clear. Yet now when all the terrible damage has been done, which a little foresight and trouble on their part might have avoided, they assume a vast deal of virtuous indignation and official zeal, and make a great pretense of calling the railway companies to strict account. It might gratify the people of Massachusetts, and would certainly satisfy a great amount of intelligent curiosity elsewhere, to know precisely what the Railroad Commissioners have done toward discharging the duties of their most responsible positions. To find out after an accident that it was due to causes they should have anticipated and removed, is to render the Commonwealth a very inadequate service. A Coroner's jury could do as much, and a Coroner's jury is not usually a model of wisdom. If her railway companies and commissioners are fair samples of her other public officers, we shall have to suspect that Massachusetts is not much better served than New-York.

MINOR TOPICS.

France has finally disarmed the National Guard, and one ever-present danger to the public peace has been at last removed. The National Guard, which has played so important a part in the history of the French revolutions, was organized by the law of Sept. 28, 1791. According to the theory of its originators, it represented the nation armed, and it was designed to serve as a safeguard against the invasion of the Executive power, whatever that ambitious body should betray its trust. The Empire wisely, finally, took this latter tradition, and made the National Guard a highly-subordinate arm of the defensive service of the country. In the absence of anything like thorough military training, the citizen soldiery degenerated into an armed crowd, without any of the unswerving obedience nursed by discipline, and with all the exaggerated sense of their own importance, for sakes of the possession of arms and a somewhat undefinite sphere of duty. As late events have proved, they were chiefly dangerous to their own countrymen, and their suppression is a great step toward the restoration of political stability in France.

A correspondent of the *Globe* gives a rather interesting insight into the political complexities of the rural districts of France. Under the Empire, he says, the Mayor was the virtual nominee of a few hundred proprietors, and he gives a sample of how this functionary was accustomed to influence the exercise of universal suffrage. One commune is referred to, where, in the plebiscitary vote of 1870, the ballots were deposited openly, and the Empire was of course ratified for fear of displeasing the Mayor by an overwhelming majority. There was but one elector, "a stubborn old peasant," who had the courage to vote "no," to the great wrath of the Imperialist Mayor. When, in the whirligig of change the peasantry got at length a free election, they chose the stubborn rioter of 1870 to exercise the functions of Mayor under the Republic. This writer maintains that the French peasantry is neither royalist, or has been pretended, nor Imperialist, but once placed in the enjoyment of their liberties "they rush to Republicanism, like water to a river." Their Orleanism, he alleges, depends on the fear of their great, just as their Imperialism depended on the fear of their Mayor.

Quite a lively debate has been originated by Mr. PERCY FITZGERALD'S new book, *The Kembles*. Fanny, the question at issue being whether the great Mrs. SIDDONS ever wrote was not a lady's maid. The idea of the Tragedy Queen, the exalted representative of *Constance, Volumnia* and *Lady Macbeth*, dressing hair, mending stockings or bringing in the tea, seems too much for some delicate nerves to stand. Nevertheless, the truth is that SARAH KEMBLE did live at Guy's Cliff as lady's maid and reader to the wife of Mr. BEREW GREATHEED. She was never, as has been alleged, in the service of the Duchess of ANCASTER. A correspondent of the leading London journal, himself one of the GREATHEED family, writes that SARAH KEMBLE'S wonderful talent for acting was first discovered by Mr. BEREW GREATHEED, who, "passing accidentally through his wife's dressing-room, required her for some time standing before a cheval-glass, and rehearsing some passage from SHAKESPEARE with tragic fervor." The discernment of the gentleman must have been keener than that of the audiences who for years refused to acknowledge the genius of Mrs. SIDDONS, a confession only wrung from the public after a most protracted and laborious novitiate, beset with mortifications, and rendered unhappy by repeated failure.

A lady slept in a tree, the other night, under rather unpleasant circumstances. Miss THURSTON, who appears to share the somewhat current perception of the day that what men can do women can do, went up in a balloon. This exploit came off at Watertown, N. Y., and its impressiveness was increased by the fact that the fair aeronaut—unlike those who went up a year or two ago in Prof. LOWE'S "captive" balloon with matrimonial intent—ascended alone. Miss THURSTON, in common with not a few of her predecessors, found it easier, however, to go up than to come down. In attempting to do so, after traveling fifty miles and finding the darkness entering, her balloon, a large one, called the "Atlantic," got stuck in a tall birch tree in the midst of a dense forest. Fearing possible enemies on earth more than the dangers of the air, the lady remained suspended fifty feet from the ground during the whole night. With the dawn she strove to alight; but unhappily her rope was only thirty feet long, and terra firma was at least fifty. Strangely enough Miss THURSTON does not seem to have suspected the fact until she had lowered herself to the extremity of her line, there being no branches to help her so far down the trunk. In this dilemma, the adventurous girl, finding she could not get up again, dropped twenty feet to the ground and sustained considerable injuries. We are able to state, however, that these have not proved serious, and that both Miss THURSTON and the "Atlantic," have returned in safety to Watertown.

Since NAPOLEON lived and died in St. Helena, that island has been pursued by misfortune. Such, indeed, has been the unrelenting character of the disasters that have occurred there as almost to justify superstition concerning it. In the latter part of July, the first term of a long catalogue of woes, St. Helena was almost literally washed away by floods. Five hundred of the inhabitants were swept out of their houses and lost everything they possessed. All the roads were destroyed, and the island is now said to be uninhabitable. A Local Commission is inquiring into ways and means for bettering the condition of things; but people are going away fast, and it seems not impossible that St. Helena may become the desolate and solitary rock that it once was and has been so often sung.

A storm at sea is bad enough and a fire at sea is worse, but the horror of a combination of both is not easily imagined. To such double calamity was an English steaming vessel lately subjected on her passage from Sunderland to Thames. The craft, the *Petrel*, had a cargo of lime-shell, and on her second day out was caught in a stiff blow off Klinaird's Head. The force of the gale was such as to drive her far out to sea. In the night the waves, breaking heavily over the ship, ignited her cargo. The crew

despite tremendous efforts, were unable to extinguish the flames; and thus the ill-fated *Petrel* tore wildly through the darkness, a terrible but magnificent sight to those who saw her. Of these there were numbers in several vessels; but the fury of the winds and the sea was such as totally to prevent any assistance. The unhappy crew gave themselves up for lost. For two whole days the *Petrel* was rushing, wrapped in fire, over the waters. Yet happily the conflagration had so far been restrained that no lives had been lost, when, on the third morning, a little Belgian smack, the *Edouard Auguste*, hove in sight, and, although a tremendous sea was running, bravely resolved to rescue the sufferers. This, with great risk and difficulty, was done. Several of the poor sailors were burned and scalded somewhat, but in no case seriously; and, with her guests thus nobly saved, the smack bore safely away for port, leaving the *Petrel* still burning, and aground on the Dogger Bank.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic and Musical.

INCIDENTS AND PREMIERES.

A week enlivened by no more considerable event than the production of "The Princess of Trebizonde" as its sole novelty, can hardly be styled memorable. With the exception, however, of the opening of the Union-square Theatre nothing else has occurred since last Sunday at the theatres calling for special notice. The public, however, are living on the future. "They eat the air, promise-crammed;" and, indeed, the prospects for a dramatic and musical season of uncommon, if not of unprecedented, brilliancy, were never more flattering. In tragedy, the names are mentioned of Mr. FECHTER, Mr. BOOTH, Miss CUSHMAN, and Miss HERON as certain to grace the Metropolitan boards, to say nothing of other engagements not yet decided. In comedy, Mr. WALLACK, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. OWENS, Mr. FOX, and others, will delight their various admirers; and several new lady candidates for favor will, in this department, make their first essays in New-York. When to this the usual stock attractions of our theatres are added, and to these the two opera companies, the English opera headed by Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, beginning Oct. 2, and the Italian, with Mlle. NILSSON as the chief feature, on Oct. 23; the admirable concert troupe to be introduced by Mr. DOLBY Oct. 9, which includes some of the very best of living singers, and who will vary their performances with oratorio; the fashionable and classic concerts of the Church Music Association and the Philharmonic—it becomes clear that there will be no lack this season of theatrical and musical entertainment in New-York, and that much of it bids fair to be of a high order....During the present week several notable events are looked for. To-morrow night the celebrated tenor Herr WACHTEL will sing at the Stadt Theatre. "The Postillion of Lonjumeau" has been chosen as the opera for the occasion. The work was once much hackneyed here but has been of late years little heard. Herr WACHTEL's chest C is awaited with great interest and will doubtless be received with immense satisfaction. The audience to-morrow night will probably be exceedingly numerous and the occasion one long to be remembered. On Friday, at Wallack's, Miss LYDIA THOMPSON is to have a benefit. The lady will act in comedy and likewise in burlesque. On the Monday following, "Blue Beard" is to be revived. To-morrow, at the Grand Opera-house, Mr. GUSTAVUS [illegible] will act in Mr. DE WEES's drama of "Gefty Goofs," while at Niblo's Mr. EMMET is to come forth in a fresh play called "Carl, the Fiddler." At Booth's, "The Little Detective" will be brought out, with Miss LOTTA in six characters. We are not aware of intended changes elsewhere....The Paris Pavilion Circus, which last night folded its tent after a most successful sojourn in Brooklyn, comes to New-York to-morrow week.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

The good opinion of the mass of Mr. DALY's public has been secured by "Divorce," as the crowded houses of the past week fully testify; and the piece has been subjected to some curtailments and amendments that certainly improve it. It was obvious from the first that "Divorce" possessed many elements of popularity, and whatever defects a close criticism may find in it to object to, they have been insufficient to damage its success. Apart from its intrinsic merits, a comedy supported by talents so varied and so acceptable as those of Mr. DAVIDGE, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. HARKINS and Mr. WHITING,—of Miss MORANT, Mrs. GILBERT, Miss DAVENPORT and Miss MORRIS,—had undoubtedly excellent chances for prosperity. With all said and done regarding the pretensions of the writer of "Divorce" as a dramatist, it must be admitted that his works succeed, and whether this is the sure touchstone of desert or not, it is what fills the coffers of the treasury, and so, whatever the expectations of the author, must fully satisfy the manager.

THE VIENNA ORCHESTRA.

After the notice already accorded to the performances of the Vienna Orchestra at Steinway Hall, it seems hardly necessary to refer to the subject again except by way of testifying to the increased precision of the recitals of the instrumentalists, and to the increased pleasure later hearings of so gifted a baritone as Herr MUELLER have afforded. The concerts will extend over the present week. Thursday night, however, the proceedings at Steinway Hall being enacted in Brooklyn.

MR. DOLBY'S BALLAD CONCERTS.

The ballad concerts of Mr. GEORGE DOLBY, referred to above, will begin on the 9th of October. These entertainments will be of a high character, and as such should command the best class of Metropolitan attention. Mr. SANTLEY, Miss EDITH WYNNE, Mme. PATEY, Mr. W. H. CUMMINGS, and Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER are to be the principal performers, and such names are quite enough to show of what stuff Mr. DOLBY's concerts will be composed. We take pleasure in calling particular attention, in good season, to the musical treat thus promised. A great deal of music of one sort or another may be listened to in New-York during a season; but music that is thoroughly excellent of its kind is more rare, and, when it is offered, the privilege should be warmly appreciated. The public are to be congratulated on a series of performances which, while furnishing a desirable variety, are sure to be everything in tastefulness of selection and superiority of execution that can reasonably be desired.

THE CHURCH MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

The rehearsals for the third season of the Church Music Association are expected to begin early in October. Our readers need hardly be told that this Society has been remarkably successful in the work that it has undertaken, and that so creditable a design so ably carried out deserves all possible encouragement. We learn that between seven and eight thousand dollars have been subscribed for the forthcoming season, and that the subscription list includes the names of many families and individuals well known in our best circles for taste and devotion to art. Among the works to be performed are named the "Messe Solennelle" of BEETHOVEN, and the "Grand Mass" by SCHUBERT. These will be interpreted by three hundred in the chorus, and from seventy to eighty in the orchestra. Mr. GEORGE T. STRONG is still President of the Association, and the musical director and conductor continues, as heretofore, to be Dr. JAMES PECH.

Home Gossip.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA sings in Springfield, Mass., to-morrow, and will afterward be heard in three grand concerts in Boston....Signor BUONGIORNO, the baritone, has been engaged by Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH for Italian opera....The arrival from Europe of Signor FERRANTI is daily awaited....Signor VILANOVA, the accomplished pianist, has returned to New-York....We are sorry to learn that Miss IDA VERNON and Mr. J. B. STUDLEY, after having signed engagements with Mme. JANAUSCHEK, have refused to fulfill them, and that injunctions against the employment of these artists by other managers are impending. ....Mrs. WILLIAM VINCENT WALLACE has returned to town....The dramatic season at the Arch-street Theatre was to have commenced last night, by a comedy performance, Mr. MATHEWS' engagement beginning on Monday...The Trimble Opera-house in Albany will be opened for the season on Monday next....Miss NILSSON's first concert this season occurs at Montreal to-morrow. M. JAMET will be the only fresh artist heard with her....Important improvements are in progress in the Philadelphia Academy of Music....The Wyndham Concert Troupe act in Indianapolis this week....Mr. JEFFERSON was last week in Pittsburg....."Saratoga" is now being acted at McVicker's Theatre in Chicago....Mr. OWENS was last week at the Globe Theatre in Boston...."Wait and Hope," by Mr. HENRY J. BYRON, has been acted at the Boston Museum...."Elfie" was performed last week at the Boston Theatre. ....Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS has returned from Europe....Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY was last week at the Theatre Royal in Montreal....The Rankin Comedy Company was in Milwaukee.... Mr. JOHN COLLINS acted last week at the Fifth-avenue Opera-house, in Pittsburg, Penn....Miss LYDIA THOMPSON's Southern engagements are thus noted: She will appear at the Olympic, in St. Louis, from Dec. 25 to Jan. 6, inclusive; at the Memphis Theatre from Jan. 8 to Jan. 13, inclusive; at the Mobile Theatre from Jan. 15 to Jan. 20, inclusive; and at the Academy of Music, in New-Orleans, from Jan. 22 to Feb. 17, inclusive. ....The Newburg papers mention that HIRAM S. RUMSEY, of Newburg, died in that city Saturday week, of paralysis of the spine, aged forty-three years, two months, and twenty-eight days. He was an old-time negro minstrel performer, and had no superior as a banjoist. He traveled all over Europe in his early days of minstrelsy, creating a great sensation with his "Merry Bells of England," in which he imitated the sound by distant chimes. He was a member of a Masonic lodge in New-Orleans, and the funeral arrangements were taken in charge by the Masons of Newburg. RUMSEY was quite poor during his last days. Every time a minstrel troupe visited Newburg the old members always extended to him a charitable hand, and in some instances benefit nights were set apart for him. His remains were interred in St. George's Cemetery, in Newburg, on Monday.

Foreign Gossip.

The London *Orchestra* hears that the Queen's management will produce about Christmas an elaborate revival of "The Tempest," for which extensive scenic preparations have been made....The Surrey Theatre is about to pass again into the management of Mr. SHEPHERD, who will open it during the present month with an original English drama, for which Mr. JULIAN HICKS and assistants are preparing scenery and effects. The company will include Mr. HENRY NEVILLE, Mr. E. F. EDGAR, Mr. J. G. WARDE and Miss FANNY HUDDART.... A meeting had been held at the Bankruptcy Court in London, in the case of WILLIAM LAUDERDALE MAITLAND, of No. 11 Thurloe-square, Brompton, a gentleman well known in theatrical circles, and who was formerly connected with the Lyceum Theatre. The petition for adjudication was presented in November last, and the proceedings have been adjourned from time to time to enable the bankrupt to arrange with his creditors. He now offered a composition of 1s. in the pound, payable at three months upon the terms of the bankruptcy being annulled. After some opposition the proposal was agreed to by the necessary majority of creditors, and confirmed by the Court....Mr. ALFRED ST. ALBYN died a few days ago in the Charing Cross Hospital in London, where he had, for the previous three weeks, been under treatment for rapid consumption. Mr. ST. ALBYN was connected for some time with the Globe Theatre, and sustained the part of *Falsacappa* in the play of that name....The management of the Gaiety Theatre, in London, announces a comedy, by Dr. WESTLAND MARSTON, in which Miss ADA CAVENDISH, Miss E. FARREN, Mr. WILLIAM RIGNOLD, Mr. J. G. TAYLOR and Mr. MACLEAN, will appear; also a new operatic extravaganza, by ALFRED THOMPSON, the original music by EMILE JONAS, in which Mlle. CLARY will make her first appearance in England....The Paris Opera Comique has given DUCATEL the free *entree* to their house during the rest of his life, in acknowledgment of the services he rendered the musical and theatrical professions during the late supremacy of the Commune in Paris. It will be remembered that M. DUCATEL saved, by his intrepid and energetic behaviour, the Parisian theatres and opera houses from total destruction....The *Pall Mall Gazette* notes that two sieges have not been enough to subdue Parisian frivolity, and even the *Figaro* cannot help groaning at the kind of plays with which the inhabitants of the capital are being regaled. An opera bouffe is about to be produced entitled the "Trône d'Ecosse; ou, La Difficulté de s'asseoir dessus!" Of these piece, in which *Louis XIV.* and *MacMahon* are to be the principal characters, *Figaro* remarks that a couple of years ago HENRI IV. figured in a quadrille, but at that epoch France had not been beaten for six months continuously; Paris had not been treated to a siege, this country counted eighty-nine departments, and no one was drawing upon it at sight for five milliards. "It is with a certain amount of pride," adds the writer, "that we are able to state that this series of accidents has in no way damped our good humor, and I am convinced that the Prussians will be greatly vexed to see that the fashion in which we regret Alsace and Lorraine consists in making the monarch who gave us those provinces sing cock-and-bull songs on the boards of a comic theatre. * * * The Prussians will never console themselves for not having dreamt, after Jena and the occupation of Berlin, of annoying the conquerors by an analogous proceeding—by putting the great FREDERICK on the stage with a good comic part and suitable puns." And so, exclaims the *Figaro*, we are accounted the wittiest nation in the world....The Paris Grand Opera according to the correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, is considering the propriety of reviving "Tannhauser," with Mlle. HISSON as *Venus*; Mme. SASS, *Elisabeth*; Mlle. ARNAUD, *Le Patre*; M. COLLIN, *Tannahuser*; M. FAURE, *Wolfram*; M. DAVID, *Hermann*. The manager is afraid the public would hoot down anything so German, and hesitates to bring it out although rehearsals have been far advanced. M. FAURE has not yet dared to face the public of the Grand Opera. He sang a few days at the charitable concert given by Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI and M. RITTER, but his emotion was so great it was feared he would not be able to sing. Public opinion was very hostile to him for quitting Paris before the siege and keeping away; but time has thrown drops of Lethe on that anger, and quite obliterated it. After all, however, M. FAURE will not return this Winter to the Opera. He was offered 75,000 francs per annum, but demanded 110,000; and it is believed M. BOUHY will replace him in "Hamlet."...Mr. CARL WOLFSOHN, writing concerning the great musical festival which has just occurred in Germany, adds to his account of that event the postscript subjoined: "As I was going to the Post-office at Bonn to mail my letter, I met RAFF, who told me that WILHELMJ, the great violinist, was going to play his new concerto at Wiesbaden. I could not resist the temptation, and went to hear him there this morning. So far as tone and technique are concerned he is the greatest violinist I ever heard. It is impossible to describe his off-hand, easy manner. But the soul is totally wanting. True, he is very young, but old enough to have it now. Hearing him has made JOACHIM's qualities shine out immensely. RAFF's concerto is full of fire and brilliancy, but so difficult for the generality of performers. WILHELMJ said this morning that some passages would require a year's study. Of course this will not do for us." Mme. RISTORI is about starting for a campaign in the Danubian Principalities, where she has never yet been heard. She will give representation at Bucharest, Galatz and Odessa.

A PERFORMANCE IN DUBLIN.

The London Comedy Company represented Mr. ROBERTSON's play of "M. P." at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, on Aug. 28. The Dublin *Express* describes an unpleasant demonstration by the audience against the play, as follows: "The concluding scenes are devoted almost wholly to the business of the election, and three 'independent electors' are introduced, one of whom rejoices in the imaginary Irish name of *Mulhowther*, and makes himself very conspicuous by shouting with an attempt at an Irish accent. The fact that to represent the corruption of an English borough it was considered necessary to introduce an Irishman evidently displeased the audience, but they were still more displeased by the shouting and nonsense which were made to represent the accent and talk of the persons before whom the piece was played; and, unfortunately, under the influence of these feelings, they hissed a gentleman who was performing the part allotted to him to the best of his ability, Mr. CANNING. At length, at the close of the third act, Mr. RICHARD YOUNGE came before the curtain and said: 'Ladies and gentlemen—In presenting to you for the first time the late Mr. ROBERTSON's play, I should be wanting in self-respect, as well as in respect to the memory of a great man, if I did not appeal to you to know the reason why this demonstration has occurred to-night—[a voice—'On account of the brogue;' 'Hear, hear']—against a character that he has represented in his play. Voice—'It is against the brogue; the character is misrepresented; it is very ill drawn.'] Mr. YOUNGE—I am sure, as an intelligent audience, you will acknowledge that the rights of the dramatist are superhuman, and that they extend over every class and country. Art has no country, and certainly in depicting general life a man has a right to introduce any character he pleases. [Loud applause and some hisses.] I am certain that my dear friend, Mr. ROBERTSON, in introducing the Irish character—[a voice—'It has nothing of it.' Another—'It is overdrawn.'] Mr. YOUNG proceeded: Had no more intention of insulting an Irish audience than he had of insulting an English, a French, or any other by any character he has depicted. [Cheers, hisses, and cries of 'He has misinterpreted the character.'] For the rest, I deplore that they should feel that we in any way, coming to earn our bread before them, should wish to offer the slightest insult. [Cheers.] I trust that any further expression of disapproval will subside on my entreaty that the play shall proceed as the author has written it, and that the gentleman who is assigned the part shall receive no more insult from the hands of an audience generally so liberal in its patronage. [Cheers.] The remainder of the piece was then proceeded with, and the imaginary Irish accent was greatly modified, but *Mulhowther* was, nevertheless, occasionally hissed, and the *contretemps* which had occurred manifestly spoiled the enjoyment of the conclusion of the performance."

OBITUARY.

Prof. Mahan, of West Point.

DENNIS H. MAHAN, Professor of Military and Civil Engineering, at the Military Academy, West Point, committed suicide, yesterday morning, by jumping from the steam-boat *Mary Powell* into the river, while on the way from West Point to this City. The Professor jumped off forward of the wheel, and it is supposed he must have been struck by it, as he was not seen to rise to the surface. Before taking the fatal leap he divested himself of his coat and shoes, thus showing that the act was fully premeditated. The boats were lowered and every effort made to save him, but all in vain. He was accompanied by a woman, who is said to have been his housekeeper, and who, apparently suspecting that something was wrong, followed him about the boat. This seemed to displease him, and he told her not to follow him up so. She desisted, and a few minutes after he was gone. This woman got off at Yonkers, and went back to West Point with the sad intelligence. The Board of Visitors of West Point recommended, last June, that Prof. MAHAN should be retired, and it is supposed that this so affected him as to derange his mind. He traveled up and down on the West Point boat many times during the Summer, and no signs of aberration of mind were ever noticed.

At the close of the June examination Prof. MAHAN was anticipating the benefit of his usual relaxation, during the Summer, when he was made uneasy by various reports that he was to be placed on the retired list and disconnected from the Academy, and learning that the Board of Visitors had recommended this retirement he felt that his life-long reputation was assailed. Brooding continually over this, he failed to receive any benefit from his relief from duty. A mental trouble, to him so heavy, brought on a state of deep depression, and for the last few days he has shown signs of mental aberration. Leaving home yesterday morning for New-York, in the deepest depression, for the purpose of consulting a physician and friend, in whom he had the utmost confidence, he has, in a moment of frenzy, in the seventieth year of his age, taken a step which has deprived the military service of one of its most valuable members, and his family of a dearly-loved husband and father.

Prof. MAHAN was a graduate of the United States Military Academy, having been appointed from Virginia in 1820, and he served out the full term, graduating at the head of his class July 1, 1824; when he was promoted in the army to Brevet Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers. He was given the full rank of Second Lieutenant in 1832. During his long life of usefulness Prof. MAHAN saw no actual service, so great a reputation had he established for himself as a teacher of the art he so loved and studied, military and civil engineering. From the date of his graduation he served two years at the West Point Academy as Assistant Professor of Mathematics, and subsequently as Principal Assistant Professor of Engineering. By order of the War Department he passed four years in Europe, leaving in August, 1826, and during his absence he was, by authority of the French Minister of War, attached as pupil to the Military School of Engineers and Artillerists at Metz. He returned to West Point Sept. 1, 1830, as acting Professor of Engineering. The following January he was made full Professor, and has since remained at the head of that important branch of the studies of the Academy. Apart from his military record, Prof. MAHAN also became known as an author and *litterateur* of no common order. In 1850 he was appointed by the Governor of Virginia member of a Board of Engineers to decide the controversy between the City of Wheeling and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company as to the true and proper route for that road, a duty he performed with much credit to himself. He was a member of the Geographical Society of France, of many scientific associations in the United States, and was also Corporator of the National Academy of Sciences. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him in 1837 by Brown University, Rhode Island, and Princeton College, New-Jersey. In 1852 the degree of LL.D. was conferred by William and Mary College, Virginia, and Brown University, Rhode Island, and in 1867 by Dartmouth College, New-Hampshire. The following is a list of the works published by Prof. MAHAN: A "Treatise on Field Fortifications," 1836; of "Elementary Course of Civil Engineering," for the use of the Cadets of the United States Military Academy, 1837; of "Elementary Treatise on Advanced-Guard, Outpost, Detachment Service of Troops, and Strategy," 1847-64; "Elementary Treatise on Industrial Drawing," 1853; additions to "Moseley's Mechanical Principles of Engineering and Architecture," of which he edited an American edition, 1856; "Treatise on Fortification Drawing and Stereotomy," 1865; and "Elements of Permanent Fortification," 1867.

Ex-Judge Sydney H. Stuart.

On Friday evening, at his residence in Eighty-fourth-street, at 7¾ o'clock, SYDNEY HARRISON STUART died in the sixtieth year of his age. Born in Branchford, Sussex County, N. J., on the 4th of May, 1811, in humble circumstances, Mr. STUART's early years were subject to more than the ordinary vicissitudes and annoyances of life, and his subsequent success is attributable mainly to his own inherent ability and energy. He was first engaged in the capacity of light porter, at the extremely modest salary of $1 per day, but abandoned the occupation to devote his attention to the study of law, for which he showed a decided aptitude, and by untiring perseverance and assiduous attention to the profession which he aspired to follow, he secured the notice of some responsible lawyers in this City, and through their influence was appointed Police Court Clerk. Profiting by the experience of criminal law thus afforded him, in process of time he was appointed Police Justice, and in 1855, under the Whig administration, was elected City Judge, which position he held until 1857, when he resigned. Since that period Mr. STUART eschewed all active political associations, and turned his attention exclusively to the practice of his profession. His practice chiefly lay in criminal cases, and he was engaged as leading or associate counsel in nearly all the great trials which have taken place within the past twelve years. In this department of the legal profession he had few if any superiors in this State, and his devotedness to the interests of his clients, even to the humble and poorest, formed one of the prominent traits in his character. His efforts in behalf of JOHN REAL, who was executed, and his more recent exertions on the part of FOSTER, though to many minds regarded as misapplied, was an earnest of his honest sincerity, and the tears of the condemned FOSTER on the announcement of his death, yesterday, at the Tombs, attested how thoroughly those efforts were appreciated. Though it is stated, Mr. STUART took no active part in politics, he was fully alive to the great constitutional questions involved in the recent action of the citizens against the City authorities, and utterly denounced the corruptions and robberies which were charged against them. For upward of a year past he had been subject to fever and ague, which superinduced typhoid fever, that ultimately resulted in his death. On Saturday last he was taken ill with the disease, and though it was not deemed by any means serious, it gradually grew worse until Friday evening when he died. Mr. STUART had a host of friends among the members of the Bench and the Bar, both in the State and United States Courts, by whom his death will be deeply lamented. He was warmly liked for his good qualities by Gov. HOFFMAN, Recorder HACKETT, Judge BEDFORD and other officials with whom he was brought in frequent contact. As an advocate, Ex-Judge STUART ranked above the average, but his greatest success was gained by his knowledge of criminal law, acquired from long experience and hard study.

When other lawyers were unwilling to defend a desperate case, because the client was unable to pay any fee, or had no friends, the "old Judge," as his friends familiarly termed him, would always volunteer his services gratuitously, on being appealed to. Mr. STUART leaves four children, who are well provided for. He will be buried at Green-Wood Cemetery on Tuesday afternoon next.

In the United States Commissioner's Office, yesterday, before Commissioner OSBORN, Hon. A. H. PURDY, Assistant District-Attorney, made a few well-chosen remarks expressive of the regret of the Government law officers at the death of Ex-Judge STUART, and then made a motion to adjourn, as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased. Commissioner OSBORN said that he was very sorry to hear of the death of Mr. STUART, for whom he had great respect.

At the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, CHARLES S. SPENCER made a motion for the adjournment of the Court, after announcing the fact of Mr. STUART's death. The motion was seconded by Mr. ABE HUMMEL, and the Court was immediately adjourned. Remarks were made by Messrs. SPENCER, HUMMEL, ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN and Judge DOWLING, all of which were highly eulogistic of the lamented lawyer.

POLITICS.

The Twentieth District Republican Association—The School and Reform Movements Indorsed.

The Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association met last night, Mr. JAMES JACKSON, presiding, and Mr. ALBERT BOOKEY as Secretary. Forty new names were placed on the roll. On motion of Mr. S. D. MOULTON the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Association do most respectfully and earnestly commend to the consideration of the Republican State Convention, to assemble at Syracuse on the 27th of the present month, the incorporation in its platform of principles of an indestructible plank in favor of a compulsory common education to each and every inhabitant of the State, between the ages of eight and sixteen years, and another of eternal opposition to the further appropriation for sectarian purposes of any kind or character whatever of any funds or other thing belonging to the State, or to any county, town or municipal corporation within the State.

Resolved, That this Association will most cheerfully unite with its fellow-citizens of any party, color, creed or nationality, in their honest and laudable efforts to rescue this City and the Government from the hands of the "Tammanycrats," Goths and Vandals who have driven it to the very brink of despair and destruction, and to that end we do hereby most cordially indorse the resolution and recommendation emanating from the people at the monster meeting at Cooper Institute on the 4th inst.

Resolved, That the wild and reckless, and to an enormous extent, useless squandering of the public moneys upon the Central and other Parks and squares of the City paralleled only by the cost and expenses of plastering and plumbing the new Court-house, imperatively demands that the control and management thereof should, at the earliest possible moment, be restored back to the hands of the faithful and well-tried public servants from whom it was foully and fraudulently wrested against the prayers and petitions and indignant protest of an insulted people.

The Twenty-First District Republican Association.

The Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association met, last night, to choose a ticket for the coming primary election. Mr. WM. HAW, Jr., presided, and Mr. T. FROST acted as Secretary. The ticket for delegates to the State Convention was fixed as follows: Delegates—WM. HAY, Jr., JOHN A. EAGLESON, RUFUS B. COWAN. Alternates—Gen. JOHN D. MCGREGOR, E. CHRISTIAN KOMER and GEORGE W. FROST.

New-Jersey Democratic Mass Meeting—Speeches by Gen. Haight and Others.

The first ratification meeting of the campaign in New-Jersey was held at Hoffman's Arcade in Jersey City, last evening. The large hall was densely crowded. Mr. BERNARD McGUIGAN, the President of the Spartan Club, under the auspices of which the meeting was held, presided, and introduced, as the first speaker, Gen. CHARLES HAIGHT, ex-member of Congress.

Mr. HAIGHT alluded, in the beginning of his address, to the fact that he had himself been a candidate before the Convention recently held in Newton for the nomination which was subsequently given to Ex-Gov. PARKER, and that the charge made by Republicans that Mr. PARKER had acted unfairly toward the other candidates was, so far as he was concerned, utterly false. He heartily indorsed the nomination. It was to him extremely gratifying that the Democratic Party had secured a candidate so thoroughly able, honest and irreproachable. His speech was mainly a review of Gov. PARKER's life, especially his public performances, and the speaker went over the history of New-Jersey in the war, giving minute details of Gov. PARKER's administration. He spoke of the gallant deeds of New-Jersey's soldiers, of the aid and encouragement which they received from the State Executive, and read telegrams from President LINCOLN, Gov. CURTIN and others, giving Gov. PARKER full credit for his exertions in behalf of the Union cause. He also spoke of the economy of the administration of Gov. PARKER, and said that during the three years of his term he had not only paid off the entire State debt, but had left $160,000 in the Treasury at the termination of his period of office. He had also added largely to the wealth of the State institutions, had erected public buildings, had founded the Normal School, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, the Home for Soldiers' Children, and many other public institutions that are now the pride of the State. Every true Jerseyman would, he believed, vote for this candidate.

Mr. HAIGHT was followed by Judge NAAR, J. D. BAUGHART, Col. D. N. ABEEL, Mr. LEON ABBETT, and Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND.

The Pawlings Riot—Several Persons Wounded—An Effort at Settlement.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 16.—The riot reported as having taken place at Pawlings, Dutchess County, last night, creates a general feeling of anxiety here, as the particulars come in very slow. A dispatch, however, from J. WESLEY STARK, Justice of the Peace of the town, says that the affair was a disgraceful one in the extreme, and was participated in by attaches of O'BRIEN's Menagerie and the citizens of the village. He says that three or four of the latter were badly injured and several slightly wounded, but mentions no deaths nor names of injured. In every case the citizens were robbed. Several rooms in Crane's Hotel were also cleaned out and robbed. When the up express-train arrived, and while the passengers were taking their supper at the railroad restaurant the mob broke into the baggage-car of the train and carried off several pieces of baggage. For a while everything was entirely at the mercy of the scoundrels. Justice STARK telegraphed for Police, and to Deputy Sheriff BAIN, of Dover, but that official failed to respond, for the reason, it is stated, that O'BRIEN's company have engaged quarters at his hotel. The treasurer of O'BRIEN's company is making an effort to-day to settle with some of the injured parties and hush up the matter. It is understood that in one case, where a man was severely beaten and stabbed, he has already succeeded in settling.

The Buckhout Tragedy—What Buckhout had to Say About the Stay of Proceedings.

Judge PRATT, of the Supreme Court of the Second District, while in the Brooklyn Court-house yesterday morning was questioned in relation to the stay of proceedings which he has granted in the case of the murderer BUCKHOUT. The Judge said: "Every man has a right to carry his case to the Court of Appeals, and especially when his life is at stake. Why, Judges MILLS and CROSS and WELLS, three of the best lawyers in Westchester County, were down here at the time, and they all said it ought to be done."

When reminded of the New-York car-hook murderer, and of what the people were saying as to the stay granted in each case, Judge PRATT further said:

"It was the right of both to have the writs granted. I tell you it was their right; and if all the people in Westchester, and Suffolk, and Orange, and Putnam, and Dutchess, and New-York Counties, had stood before my house with five hundred cannon and dared me to grant that or this stay, I would have granted it."

On being told that there was a rumor that he would be tarred and feathered the next time he went to Westchester County, he replied, "We'll see about that. I shall go down there again."

Gen. HENRY W. SLOCUM, member of Congress, was present during part of the conversation.

A Leaf from the Controller's Biography.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It may possibly serve as a warning to all officers of the revenue service to know that Mr. RICHARD CONNOLLY (Slippery Dick), the present Controller of this City, was at one time (about twenty years since) a clerk in the New-York Custom-house on a salary of about $800—afterward increased to $1,500.

It appears that previous to Gen. HARRISON's time, several Collectors of this port had become defaulters through the mal-administration principally of the Auditors. Mr. CONNOLLY received his appointment from Gov. VAN NESS, who served as Collector only one year, having been appointed by President TYLER during the latter part of his administration. CONNOLLY served first as Assistant Auditor until he (the Auditor) discovered that CONNOLLY was one of a Ring formed with the fixed purpose of controlling all of the "moneyed positions" of the Custom-house.

The Auditor—who by the way is the present incumbent of that position, and of whom it is but justice to remark in this connection that no Collector during his administration of the fiscal affairs of the Custom-house has been a defaulter—succeeded in ousting CONNOLLY after a long struggle, in which an ineffectual attempt had been made to substitute one of the Ring in his (the Auditor's) place, so as to make the combination complete.

CONNOLLY was then appointed to a new desk as Clerk in the "Statistical Bureau," and as a reward for his efforts in the Ring's behalf, was advanced to a $1,500 salary.

He served through Collector LAWRENCE's term, which was four years, and was quickly removed by Collector MAXWELL at the beginning of his term.

Now, let all officers of the Customs bear in mind that "Slippery Dick," who, by the way, was thus dubbed during his Custom-house days, virtually began his ignoble career, which ought to end with a slippery noose, as a clerk in the New-York Custom-house.

J. A. M.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 16, 1871.

Seamen's Missions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to give you some facts respecting the Gospel work among seamen. There are several churches, chapels, and Bethels in our harbor, which, like so many light-houses, throw out their rays of light upon the dark sea of life to guide the unwary mariner safely into port.

I do not propose speaking of them all, seriatim, but taking a single instance as an illustration, say the Water-street Mission. This is a child of the New-York Port Society, is eight years old, in a healthy condition, and altogether of comely parts.

Here you will find what was once a dance-house and bar-room transformed into a commodious chapel, tastefully painted, light and cheerful. Here the sailor finds friends, true and faithful. Here, too, he finds a reading-room, books, the daily papers, pens and writing paper; that poor Jack, thrown on his beam-ends, may have a chance for writing a letter without running in debt to his landlord for it. Here, three nights in the week, he finds entertainment in religious and temperance meetings. On Sabbath afternoons he may be seen receiving instruction in the Bible class, listening to the preached Word, and taking part in the prayer-meeting.

At the close of each service those who are going to sea are furnished with Bibles, Testaments, and packages of good reading. These are carried on ship-board, and sailors who cannot be induced to hear the Gospel on land often find it in mid-ocean. They will often beguile a tedious hour by reading papers and books given their shipmates at some of our religious meetings. "The entrance of Thy Word giveth light," and so light springs out of darkness; the love of God is shed abroad in his heart and many a dear sailor returns to tell the pleasing story.

But, I hear you asking, What are the real and tangible facts and the results of this work among sailors? Let the record of the Water-street Mission answer, at least, for itself.

For the year ending March 1, 1871, you may find the following facts: The total attendance upon the varied meetings were 22,510 persons; more than half of these (12,073) were sailors; 896 signed the temperance pledge; 1,132 received Bibles, Testaments, or packages of reading matter; 3,511 visited the reading-room, and more than 1,000 evinced their interest in religion by asking an interest in our prayers. These, briefly, are some of the facts—as to the results eternity only can answer.

In addition to this, a few gentlemen have established a day school, and employ two females—one as a teacher, the other as visitor. Here the children are taught the ordinary branches of education; are provided with daily bread, and the more needy with shoes and clothing; and here, too, they are taught that cleanliness and virtue are the handmaids of religion. Thus they are shielded from street-vagrancy and vice, while their mothers are endeavoring to eke out a scanty livelihood at the wash-tub or apple-stand, or, alas! as in too many instances, while their wretched parents are drunk at home.

This effort very naturally suggested the Sunday-school, with its sweet songs and holy light. Thus we have two perennial streams flowing from this living fountain. A few figures will show, in a measure, what this department is doing.

For the last year the number of children attending day school was 122, of whom seventy-one belonged to seamen's families. Cost of lunch for children, $386 12; for adults, $130; clothing and shoes for children, $225; books, $18 75; salary of teacher and visitor, $496—while a number of wives and widows of seamen and others have been generously aided in time of need.

There are many benevolent hearts who desire to do good, and they very properly ask, "Where can I give my money to the best advantage?" Let such persons visit the Sailors' Chapel, corner of Water and Dover streets, and it will not be surprising if they are constrained to do as one did a short time since. He incidentally dropped in, heard and saw what was doing, and on his departure made a donation on the spot to keep the streams flowing.

Avoid contagion and disease by using the new disinfectant, BROMO-CHLORALUM, which is odorless, non-poisonous and harmless. Prepared only by TILDEN & Co., No. 176 William-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes, "I LOVE YOU" and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

Girondin Disinfectant. Adopted by the New-York Board of Health. Sold by all the principal druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

BELL SCHNAPPS distilled at Schiedam, Holland, and warranted pure. Prepared expressly for cases of dyspepsia, gravel, gout, rheumatism and diseases of the urinary organs. Assists digestion and invigorates the system. Ask for H. G. WOLFE & Co's Bell Schnapps of your grocer or druggist, and give it a trial.—*Advertisement.*

Head-quarters for Tortoise-shell Jewelry in this City is at NORMAN BROTHERS, Manufacturing Jewelers, No. 745 Broadway, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets. The trade supplied.—*Advertisement.*

NICOL & DAVIDSON, No. 690 Broadway, offer a splendid variety of chandeliers and gas fixtures in bronze, glass, gilt, ormolu, and illuminated colors. —*Advertisement.*

Deposit your surplus money in the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, No. 166 Nassau-st. Interest begins on the first of every month.—*Advertisement.*

"The Desire of Perpetual Youth,"

Ably remarks the celebrated Hufeland, author of the famous Microbiotic, (art of prolonging life,) "is the most beautiful I know of. The bath, if it fails to make our youth perpetual, can at least prolong it. For, by keeping the solid parts of the body soft and flexible, and making the joints supple, it is ever powerfully counteracting that creeping sickness which we call old age, and which gives notice of its approach in the stiffness and shrunken proportions of the limbs. In the bath we have the very best means of neutralizing this baneful influence of our variable climate and our mode of life, and of restoring what those enemies of our health have vitiated."

These are the golden words of the old and experienced physician, and thousands of persons who have been constant bathers at the Russian Vapor (Marble) Baths, Nos. 23 and 25 East 4th-st., (near the Grand Central,) during the past nine years, can testify to their truthfulness. Aside from these great benefits, for obtaining thorough cleanliness, preserving health, and for the cure of colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, &c., &c., they are unrivaled. Open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.; ladies' hours, (daily,) 10 to 12 A. M.

NOS. 23 AND 25 EAST 4TH-ST., (NEAR THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.)

Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy

For Asthma, Rose Cold, Hay Fever, &c.

Contains no poisonous or injurious properties whatever, and an infant may take it with perfect safety. In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give prompt relief.

(See circular accompanying each bottle,) bearing the names of many distinguished men, who have certified to its remarkable properties. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Proprietors, Boston. For sale by all druggists.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

The "Mansard."—This new and elegant style of the LADD PATENT STIFFENED GOLD WATCH-CASE, recently invented by us for American movements, is now in market, and for sale by jewelers and watch-makers generally. Descriptive circulars sent on application. J. A. BROWN & CO., No. 11 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

A Cool, Delicate Hair-Dressing.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, recommended as the only vegetable preparation in the world for restoring gray hair. Stops its falling and increases its growth; removes all bad effects of salt bathing on the hair. Sold everywhere.

Wood Carpeting, No. 430 Broadway, will wear for twenty or thirty years. The greatest modern invention.

To Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children is an old and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail.

Gentlemen's Silk Hats, $7.

WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.

DIED.

BOYCE.—At Orange, N. J., on Monday, 11th inst., HENRIETTA A. BOYCE, of Newburg.

DURBROW.—At New-Hampton, Orange County, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 15, JOSEPH DURBROW, in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, Stephen A. Durbrow, No. 126 East 30th-st., on Monday, Sept. 18, at 11 o'clock.

GREIG.—At Pelham, on Thursday, Sept. 14, ELIZABETH, wife of Wm. C. Greig, and daughter of the late Anthony J. Allaire.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Episcopal Church, New-Rochelle, on Monday, the 18th, at 1 o'clock. Cars leave 27th-st. at 11¼.

HARDENBERGH.—Suddenly, on Aug. 28, at Baden-Baden, Germany, Mrs. F. B. HARDENBERGH, widow of Rev. James B. Hardenbergh, D. D., late of this City.

The funeral services will be held on Monday morning next, Sept. 18, at 10½ o'clock, in the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, 5th-av. and 19th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

LEE.—At Newburg, on Friday evening, 15th inst., after a lingering illness, Dr. EDWARD E. LEE, aged 32 years.

Funeral will take place on Monday, 18th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 234 Grand-st. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 11 A. M. express-train from New-York. Body will be taken from barge, foot of Franklin-st., on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, for interment in Green-Wood.

POMROY.—On Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1871, at Tremont, Westchester County, N. Y., JAMES H. POMROY, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Puritan Lodge No. 339 F. and A. M., also Guiding Star Lodge No. 565, of Tremont, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Stanton-street Baptist Church, on Sunday, 10½ A. M.

ROBINS.—At Norwalk, Conn., Sept. 14, MARIA ROBINS, daughter of the late Nathan Robins, Esq., of this City.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 209 West 22d-st., at 12 o'clock M. on Monday, the 18th inst.

STUART.—Sept. 15, at 7:35 P. M., SIDNEY H. STUART, aged 60 years.

Notice of funeral in Monday's *Times*.

TIMPSON.—In Harlem, on the 10th inst., of congestion of the liver, LUCILLA CHESTERMAN, wife of Charles W. Timpson, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 1,904 3d-av., corner of 105th-st., on Tuesday, at 11 A. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

WOOD.—Thursday, Sept. 14, at Cornwall, N. Y., WINTHROP WOLCOTT, only son of Oliver E. and Catherine L. Wood, aged 6 years and 5 months.

His funeral will take place on Monday, 18th inst., at 3½ P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 38 East 33d-st., this City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CUNDURANGO.

The wonderful remedy for cancer, syphilis, scrofula, ulcerous and other blood diseases.

Dr. P. T. KEENE having just returned from Ecuador and brought with him a quantity of the genuine cundurango bark, secured through the official recommendation and assistance of His Excellency the President of Ecuador and the Government of that Republic, we are prepared to fill orders for it, to a limited extent, and at a price one-quarter of that which the cost of the first very small supply compelled us to charge.

Spurious articles are now advertised and sold as cundurango. We have, at considerable expense, and with the co-operation of the authorities of Loja, Ecuador, the province where the plant grows, so directed the channel of our supply as to insure that none but the genuine shall be sold by us, and we particularly call the attention of the public, for their protection, to this fact.

BLISS, KEENE & CO., No. 60 Cedar-st., New-York City.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF the Citizens and Tax-payers for the Financial Reform of the City and County of New-York:

The undersigned members of the Sub-Committee on Ways and Means, respectfully solicit subscriptions to the fund for defraying the expenses of the above Committee of Seventy in performing the duty devolved upon that Committee at the meeting held at Cooper Union, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, 1871. Such subscriptions may be sent to EMIL SAUER, Esq., Treasurer, at No. 120 Broadway, to either of the undersigned, or to the collectors duly appointed for the purpose, who will show their authority.

JAS. M. BROWN, PAUL N. SPOFFORD,
HENRY CLEWS, WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
SAML. D. BABCOCK, WM. M. FLIESS,
B. B. SHERMAN, J. SELIGMAN,
JNO. A. STEWART, EUGENE BALLIN.

HENRY G. STEBBINS, Chairman, } Ex-Officio.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Vice-Chairman, }

NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1871.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Sept. 19; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOW NEW-YORK IS GOVERNED.

The English edition of the News Pamphlet published by the NEW-YORK TIMES, containing a complete HISTORY OF THE TAMMANY FRAUDS, will be ready on Tuesday next. The narrative contains all the information which can be gathered on the subject, including a complete list of the warrants drawn for the Court-house and Armories, with special introduction, illustrations and notes. The pamphlet will be sold at 10 cents a copy, or $7 a hundred to dealers. All orders to be addressed to the NEW-YORK TIMES.

POLITICAL.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance to a call of the Central Committee, a primary election will be held at No. 88 6th-av., MONDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., to elect delegates and alternates to the Syracuse Convention. Polls open from 7 to 10.
GEO. W. CLARKE, President.
WM. TERHUNE, Secretary.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT Republican Association.—An election for delegates to the State Convention will be held at Bank's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock.
WILLIAM H. PALMER, President.
JOSEPH McCABE, Secretary.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call issued by the Republican Central Committee, this Association will meet at Concordia Hall, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, for the purpose of electing three delegates and three alternates to represent this District in the Republican State Convention. Polls open from 7 to 10 P. M.
J. M. PATTERSON, Jr., President.
WM. GLASER, Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF THE ELEVENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at No. 1,193 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, 1871, to choose delegates to the State Convention. Polls open from 7 to 10 P. M.
EDWIN D. MORGAN, President.
KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An election for delegates to the Syracuse Convention will be held at Plimpton Building, junction of Stuyvesant and 9th sts., on MONDAY EVENING, 18th inst., between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock.
ROBERT B. BOYD, President.
T. W. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The Primary election for this district ordered by the Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York, will be held at Kromm's Hall, No. 249 West 36th-st., on Monday, Sept. 18, 1871. Polls open from 7 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.
HENRY D. LAPAUGH, President.
WM. B. AVERY, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An election will be held by this Association for three Delegates and three Alternates to the State Convention, on MONDAY EVENING, 18th, at Harvard Rooms, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
JOEL W. MASON, President.
DAVID B. MELLISS, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at Head-quarters, No. 107 East 28th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, 18th inst. Election of delegates and alternates to the State Convention. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock P. M.
A. P. MAIN, President.
O. P. C. BILLINGS, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Madison-av. and 41st-st., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited.

PREACHING IN THE WESTMINSTER CHURCH.—Rev. I. CLEMENT FRENCH, late Pastor of the Ormond-place Congregation, will preach next SABBATH. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.—Rev. Dr. DEEMS, Mercer-st., between Waverley and Clinton-place.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

NEW-JERUSALEM CHURCH.—REV. CHAUNCEY GILES having returned from his Summer vacation, will resume preaching in the above Church, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., SUNDAY, Sept. 17, at 11 A. M.

HARLEM UNITY CHAPEL, 125TH-ST. and 4th-av.—Service on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. W. T. CLARKE. Strangers cordially welcomed.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46th-st., near 5th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, T. ARMITAGE, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

CHRIST CHURCH.—SERVICES ON SUNDAY are as follows: Holy Communion 7 o'clock A. M.; Morning Prayer, Litany and sermon, 10½ o'clock A. M.; Evening Prayer 7½ o'clock P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST.—Free seats.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the MORNING by Rev. W. T. ROBERT, and in the EVENING by Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF REDEMPTION, PROTestant Episcopal, Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av., Rev. URIAH SCOTT, D. D., Rector.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats all free. Strangers cordially invited.

THE MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF the SOUTH CHURCH, West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., anticipate holding special services on SUNDAY, 17th inst., the occasion being the recognition of their Pastor elect. Rev. M. G. HODGE, D. D., will preach in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, Rev. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., Rev. W. S. MIKELS, D. D., Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, D. D., and others, will address the meeting, and Rev. H. G. WESTON, D. D., will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery, New-York.—The Mission reopens under most auspicious circumstances. The week closes with 65 children. We have a beautiful little brother and sister, three and five years old, for adoption. Sunday-school 2½ to 3½, followed by addresses and singing. Day school 9 to 3 o'clock. Mission open daily to visitors, except Saturday.

AT SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Avenues C and D.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. B. MERWIN, Presiding Elder, and at 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. HENRY ASTON. Subject—*History and Character of King Agrippa.* Sunday-school at 9 and 1½. Prayer-meeting at 3 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers made welcome.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of Bedford and Downing sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. F. L. DAVIES.—MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½. Subject of the morning's discourse—*Church Music.* Sunday-school sessions morning and afternoon. Bible classes and prayer-meeting all at the usual hours. Strangers are kindly invited.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st., near Broadway and 7th-av.—Services on SUNDAY: 10 A. M., Morning Prayer; 10½, Litany; 11, Holy Communion; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 7½, Compline. Services on week days: 7 A. M., Holy Communion; 7½ P. M., Evening Prayer.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—the original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Service at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAYS at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The gallery of this Church is intended chiefly for young men. Regular sittings will be designated for them on application to the sexton.

AT THE DUANE M. E. CHURCH, Hudson-st., near Spring, Rev. J. G. OAKLEY will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and others cordially invited. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., and at the same hours each SUNDAY in September. The Rector will preach at each service.

ALL SOULS CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st. (Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, Pastor,) will reopen for public worship on SUNDAY, Sept. 17. MORNING service, 10½. EVENING service, 7½. At evening service seats free.

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT THE M. P. Church, Attorney-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 P. M. Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, Dr. DUNCAN, and other popular speakers will address the congregation. Public invited. Seats free.

ST. JOHN M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Nassau and William sts.—Rev. L. S. WEED will preach at 10½ A. M.; Rev. Mr. McDONALD, of Savannah M. E. Church, South, will preach in the EVENING at 7½. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Revival prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

REV. J. P. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; Bible class in the lecture room at 2½ P. M.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st., near 6th-av.—Prof. CAMERON, of Princeton, will preach in this Church SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

MR. THOMAS GALES FORSTER, the renowned trance speaker, will discourse before the Society of Spiritualists, at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference at 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, Pastor, will preach at this Church SUNDAY, Sept. 17, MORNING and EVENING. Subject, evening—*The Only True Religion.*

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are invited to attend.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, Bleecker, corner Morton.—The Pastor, Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Baptism at the close of evening service. Strangers welcome. Seats free.

PREACHING IN THE OLD LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick, every SUNDAY EVENING by Wm. ALLEN BACON. Seats are free. All are invited. The congregation take part in the worship.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. FRED. EVANS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are invited.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, REV. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor, in 55th-st., near Lexington-av.—Preaching by the Pastor at 3½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Five Tests of Faith.* Sunday-school and Bible Class at 2 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching SUNDAY by Rev. E. HOPPER, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats all free; Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

IMPORTANT QUESTION — BISHOP SNOW will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M.; seats free. Subject—*Will the Pope be Restored to his Temporal Dominion?* Friends of the Bible are cordially invited.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR OF Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV., corner of 53d-st.—The Rector, Rev. Dr. MORGAN, will officiate on SUNDAY. MORNING service 10½ o'clock. EVENING prayers 4 o'clock.

THE MEMBERS OF THE FRIENDLY Circle of the Good Spirit meet every SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at Mohawk Hall, corner of 16th-st. and 8th-av., at 3 and 7½ P. M., for spirit manifestations. All invited.
D. C. STYLES, Leader.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

PROF. W. HENRY GREEN, OF PRINCETON, N. J., is expected to preach in Madison-square Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY, 17th inst. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th-av. and 11th-st., will be reopened for public worship on SUNDAY, Sept. 17. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT on Sunday Evenings, Lyric Hall, furnished complete; also, Adelphi Hall, 52d-st., Broadway and 7th-av. Apply to JOHN H. TRENOR, No. 722 6th-av.

OPEN COMMUNION BAPTIST CHURCH, 17th-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. R. CAMERON, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7¼ P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st.—Services on SUNDAY A. M., 10½ o'clock; P. M., 4. Rev. Dr. DAVISON will preach. Strangers furnished with seats.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN 5TH-av., corner 19th-st.—Divine service will be resumed in this Church SUNDAY, Sept. 17. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 7th-av.—Rev. A. D. VAIL, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Seats free.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 17th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—DR. THOMPSON will preach to young men at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock on *The Social Causes of Public Corruption.*

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. D. WILSON, on SABBATH, Sept. 17, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 57th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING.

EMANUEL CHURCH, 57TH-ST. AND Lexington-av.—Services according to the Union Prayer-book, at 11 A. M. Rev. MASON GALLAGHER, Associate Rector, officiating.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, west of Broadway.—Rev. W. W. NEWELL, Jr., Pastor elect, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st.—This Church will reopen for divine service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—The opening of the Calvary Baptist Church is unavoidably postponed until the 24th inst.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 16.

FIRST BOARD.

$[illegible],000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.c.	118⅝	17,000 C., C. & I.C. 1st M	91⅜
500 U.S. 5-20 C.'64.s.	116	20,000 do	91⅝
[illegible],000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62.	115⅛	5,000 C., C. & I.C. 2d M	72
[illegible],000 do	125⅛	2,000 W. U. T. 7s bds.	98
500 do small.	116	35 Bank of America.	148
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65.	115⅝	20 Con. Nat. Bank.	106⅛
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new c.	114	500 Md. Coal Co.	32
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '64.	115	200 Spring M. Coal	85
1,000 U.S.5-20 C. '65.n.	113⅝	400 do	85⅛
[illegible],000 U.S.5-20 C. '67.n3.	114⅜	200 Cons. Coal of Md.	42⅛
[illegible],500 U. S. 5-20 C. '68.	114⅛	100 do	42⅛
[illegible],000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67.	114⅛	200 W. Union Tel.	67
[illegible],000 do	114⅛	100 Mariposa Pref.	3⅛
500 do small.	113⅝	300 Pac. M. S. S. Co.	54⅛
[illegible],000 Tenn. 6s, new	72⅛	100 do bet. call.	54⅛
[illegible],000 do	72⅛	66 Wells-Fargo Ex.	53⅛
10,000 Tenn. 6s, old	72⅛	200 United States Ex.	56⅛
5,000 N. Car. old bds.	42	20 N. Y. C. & H. Riv.	100⅛
4,000 N. Car. 6s, new.	23	400 Erie bet. call.	32⅛
5,000 S. Car. 6s, new. Jan. and July.	57	5 Mich. Central	120
5,000 do Ap'l & Oct.	60	300 L. S. & M. So. b. c.	113⅝
[illegible],000 N. Y. & 7s. B. L. R.	100	200 do	113⅜
2,000 Brook'n 6s, W. L.	98⅛	500 do	113⅛
[illegible],000 N.Y.Cen. 6s, '83.	94	25 do opg.	114
4,000 Erie 2d M.	93⅛	400 Chic. & N. W.	69⅛
4,000 M.So. S. F. bds.	103	100 do bet. call.	69⅛
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. bds.	102⅛	100 do	69⅛
4,000 U. Pac. 1st M.	91	100 Chic. & N.W. Prf.	90⅛
7,000 U. Pac. 7s. L. G. bs	84	140 do c.	90⅛
[illegible],000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc.	81⅛	150 N. J. Central	109⅛
[illegible],000 Alt. & T. H. 1st.	89⅛	200 Tol., Wab. & W.	64⅛
[illegible],000 N. J. C. 1st M. n.	102	500 do bet. call.	64⅛
1,000 Peninsula 1st M	92	1100 Del., Lack. & W.	109⅛
[illegible],000 L. S. Div. bds.	90	200 Ohio & Miss.	44⅛
		200 U. Pac. bet. call.	30

SATURDAY, Sept. 16—P. M.

The Bank return shows a loss on the Greenback average of $3,124,000, and in Gold Notes of $534,400. The general line of Deposits is down $2,181,900 and the Circulation; (a mistake, in the return, we apprehend,) is down $863,600. With these unfavorable features, the loans have been further expanded $1,461,700.

The Treasury Office in New-York received during the week $3,988,203 in Gold from Customs; paid out $447,951 for Gold Interest, and sold $4,000,000 on Thursday last.

A few of the Money-lenders talked higher rates on call loan at the close of the week, and it would not be surprising after the present Bank Statement if there should be an advance; but on the actual transactions of the day the rates are 3@5 ₩ cent. and the offerings quite as free as early in the week.

The Stock Exchange did only half a day's work. The early adjournment was to witness the opening day of the beautiful and commodious improvements in the Exchange Building, which, at a cost of about $60,000, has utilized to its purposes and superbly embellished a costly building, heretofore deemed one of the worst planned and least convenient, as well as least paying structures, in the City. There is general rejoicing among the Brokers that they are at last to have something like real comfort and accessibility in their halls for business.

With the exception of continued firmness in the Public Funds, as well as in the Gold Room, (at 114¼@114 ₩ cent.,) the markets on the Exchange were dull, and on the Railways decidedly bearish. The official announcement of the long talked-of Scrip Dividend on Lake Shore depressed the Stock full 2 ₩ cent. No probable terms of such a Dividend, if made known, in the present indifferent or bearish temper of speculation, could have helped the stocks materially, and the surprise is that after so long a delay it should not have been further postponed to a more convenient season. The Executive Committee now declare 40 ₩ cent. Scrip on the present Capital of $35,000,000, or $14,000,000, upon which 66⅔ ₩ cent. is marked off as paid up Capital, and 33⅓ ₩ cent. reserved to be called in for Cash. This raises the Capital to $49,000,000, or within $1,000,000 of the charter limit, which million may hereafter be sold for the general use of the Company. The New-York Central Stock and Scrip were in the afternoon quoted ex-Dividend of 4 ₩ cent. The Western list was generally weak; the Southern State Bonds lower, on Tennessees and North Carolinas and the Miscellaneous Shares dull.

After 5 o'clock P. M., on the Street the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING PRICES—SEPT. 16.

	Friday.	Saturday
United States 10-40s	111⅛	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅛	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅛	114⅛
American Gold	114⅛	114
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅛	108⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson	108⅛	*94⅛
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	94⅛	*90
Reading	114⅛	114
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅛	109⅛
North-west Common	69⅛	69⅛
North-west Preferred	90⅛	90⅛
Pacific Mail	54⅛	54⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛	81⅛
St. Paul Common	62⅛	62
Lake Shore	113⅛	110⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛	43⅛
Toledo and Wabash	65⅛	63⅛
Western Telegraph	67⅛	66⅛
Erie	32⅛	31
Union Pacific	30⅛	29⅛

*Ex dividend.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, New-York, Sept. 16.

Gold receipts	$856,194 11
Gold payments	1,364,800 31
Gold balance	64,209,820 77
Currency receipts	588,917 16
Currency payments	728,986 29
Currency balance	11,479,877 21
Customs	632,000 00
Gold Certificates sent to Washington and canceled	1,196,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81	117⅛	5-20 coup., '67	114⅛
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81	118⅛	5-20 coup., '68	114⅛
5-20 coup., '62	115⅛	10-40 reg.	111⅛
5-20 coup., '64	115⅛	10-40 coup.	111⅛
5-20 coup., '65	115⅛	6s currency	115⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	72⅛	Ark. 7s, M.O. & R. Riv.	47⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	72⅛	Ohio 6s, '75	103
Virginia 6s, old	62⅛	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Va. 6s, reg., old	52	Ohio 6s, '86	106
Va. 6s, Consol. Bonds	65	Ill. Canal bonds, '70	112
Georgia 6s	84	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	101
Ga. 7s, new bonds	91	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	101
Nor. Car. 6s, old	42	Ill. War Loan	101
N. C. Fund'g. Act, '66	23	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
Nor. Car. new bonds	23	Indiana 5s	100
Nor. Car. Sp. Tax	18	Michigan 6s, '73	100
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	56⅛	Michigan 6s, '78	100
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	59⅛	Michigan 6s, '83	100
Missouri 6s	97⅛	N. Y. Reg. B'ty. L'n.	109
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss.	95	N. Y. Coup. B'ty. L'n.	109
La. 8s, Levee bonds	84	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	107⅛
La. 8s, Pen'y, of 1910	82⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	107⅛
California 7s	113	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107⅛
Connecticut 6s	101⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107⅛
Alabama 8s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107⅛
Ala. 8s, Ala. & Ch. R.	88	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	107⅛
Ark. 6s, Funded	55	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	102
Ark. 7s, L.R. & Ft.S.is.	55	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	102
Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B. & N.O	48⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	102

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cent. 6s, '83	94	Han. & Naples 1st	89
N. Y. Cent. 6s, '87	91	Gt. West. 1st, '88	92
N. Y. C. 6s, R. Estate	91	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	88
N. Y. Cent. 6s, Sub.	91	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	88
N. Y. Cent. 7s, '76	102	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	100⅛
Erie 1st Extended	101⅛	Gal. & Chi. 2d	97
Erie 1st Indorsed	98	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	102⅛
Erie 2d 7s, '79	94	Morris & Essex 1st	108⅛
Erie 3d 7s, '83	93⅛	Morris & Essex 2d	101
Erie 4th 7s, '80	91	Clove. & Tol. S. F.	101⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	94	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	105
Long Dock Bonds	88	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	101⅛
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	104	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d	100
Harlem 1st 7s	102⅛	Clev. & P. Cons. S. F.	98
Albany & Susq. 2d	95	Clev. & P. 2d	97
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	120	Clev. & P. 3d	98
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st.	112⅛	Clev. & P. 4th	88
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d	90⅛	Chi. & Alton 1st	101
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	103	Chi. & Alton Income	98
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	100⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	100⅛
Cent. Pacific Bonds	102	Dub. & S. City 1st	95
Un. Pacific 1st Bs	91⅛	Peninsula Bonds	92⅛
Un. Pac. Land G. 7s	83⅛	St. Louis & I. M. 1st	91⅛
Un. Pac. Income 10s	82⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	108
Ill. Cent. 7 ₩ c., '75	106⅛	M. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	95
Bell. & S. Ill. 1st 8s	98	Mil. & St. P. 1st	94
Alton & T. H. 1st	99⅛	M. & St. P. I. & M. Div.	89
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	87	Mil. & St. P. 2d	89⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	79	Chi. & Mil. 1st	95
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100	Joliet & Chi. 1st	103
Chi. & N.W. Cons. Bs.	92⅛	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	91⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st	100	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	73
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	90⅛	Tol., P. & War., E. D.	89⅛
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	102⅛	Tol., P. & War., W. D.	87
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	97	Tol., P. & War. 2d	80⅛
Tol. & W. 1st, St.L. Div.	88	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	100
Tol. & W. 2d	83	B., Hart. & E. guar.	25
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	84	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	86⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	138⅛	Irving	123
Manhattan	149	Metropolitan	143
Merchants'	120	Citizens'	125
Mechanics'	123	East River	115
Union	138	Market	120

America	147	Nassau	110
Phenix	104	Shoe and Leather	160
City	235	Corn Exchange	128
North River	95	Continental	90⅛
Tradesmen's	152	St. Nicholas	120
Fulton	160	Commonwealth	99
Gallatin National	125	Park	155
Merchants' Exchange	100	Manu. & Merchants'	103
Leather Manufs.	185	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	100
Seventh Ward	107	Central National	108⅛
Commerce	117	Second National	185
Ocean	95	Fourth National	114
Mercantil	127	Ninth National	116
American Exchange	116	Gold Exchange	85
Bank of the Republic	114	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	91

And the following for the Miscellaneous Shares:

Pennsylvania Coal	223	Mariposa Min. Pf.	3
Maryland Coal Co.	31⅛	Mari. Min. Trust. Ctfs	21
Spring Moun'n Coal	85	Boston W. Power	45
Canton Co., Balt.	79⅛	Adams Express	86⅛
Con. Coal of Maryl'd.	42⅛	Wells-Far. Express	51⅛
Cum. Coal and Iron	45	Wells-Far. Ex. Scrip.	2⅛
West. U. Tel.	66⅛	Am. M. U. Express	53⅛
Quick. Min. Co.	15⅛	United States Ex.	56
Quick. Min. Co. Pf.	22⅛	Pacific Mail	53⅛
Mariposa Min. Co.	2		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
LAND-GRANT BONDS
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500, AND $100,

can now be had from the undersigned or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States. The attention of investors is invited to the merits of these bonds, secured by a first and only mortgage on the road, equipments, franchises, and property of a trunk line of railroad which will shorten the distance between New-York and San Francisco some 250 miles, and in addition the mortgage to secure the bonds covers a land-grant of 1,600,000 acres of the most fertile land in the West, which is prohibited from being sold at less than four ($4) dollars per acre by the terms of the mortgage deed, and according to the present market price of the Illinois Central Company's lands is worth $18,130,000. This loan was originally for $5,500,000, but has been largely reduced by subscriptions of actual investors. The remaining balance of the loan is offered at 97½ and accrued interest, but the right is reserved to advance the price at any time, without notice.

The bonds have thirty years to run; bear 8 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, free of taxes. BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered with the coupons on, or can be registered with the coupons off, and interest paid to registered owner. Interest payable Aug. 15 and Feb. 15. A liberal sinking fund, formed from the entire land sales, in payment for which the bonds will be received at par and accrued interest, provides for the early extinguishment of this loan.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

These bonds offer favorable inducements to parties desiring to fund their Five-Twenties, or other high-priced securities.

In converting Five-Twenties the investors realize 17 per cent. profit on the principal; 2 per cent. per annum excess of interest; and at the same time get a perfect security.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted at 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 29 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description of the Remodeled Building—Reminiscences of the Old Exchange—Lists of Officers of the Present Organization.

Yesterday the New-York Stock Exchange building, in Broad-street, which has been reconstructed and remodeled internally at a cost of $60,000, was thrown open to the inspection of the public, and was visited by several thousand persons, including a large number of ladies. The alterations to the building were commenced in May last, and they involved so complete a reconstruction of the interior of the building that it may almost be considered as a new one. The principal alteration consists, however, in the removal of the floor of the second story, in which was located the regular Board room. This gives a height of 48 feet, and permits of the principal room being lighted and ventilated much better than formerly. The first room on entering the building from Broad-street is a handsome apartment, about 40 feet square and 30 feet in height. In the north-west corner is a small room for the private use of the officers of the Exchange, and in the opposite corner is the telegraphic department. The wall and ceiling are frescoed in arabesque, and the same style of ornamentation is preserved throughout the building. Next to the entrance-room is the principal apartment, or Board room, 54 feet by 74, and nearly 60 feet in height. It is a magnificent apartment, and perhaps, for the special purposes for which it is used, is unequaled by any other in the world. On one side are the desks and seats of the President and clerks. Beside these are the cloak-rooms, and in front is the "cock-pit," reminding one of the old-fashioned pits in an English theatre. An oval table rises in the centre of the pit, around which business is transacted. A large open space is observed on the south side of the room, with chairs for the accommodation of members and those doing business with them. The ceiling is supported by grained arches, resting on Corinthian columns. From the centre depends a magnificent chandelier of 100 burners. The spectators' gallery is at the south end of the room, and is entered from Wall-street. The Bond room, on the second floor, has also been enlarged, and is decorated with portraits of JOHN WARD, JOHN WARREN, JACOB LITTLE, and others. Beneath the principal rooms is a basement and chamber, five feet in height, through which run warm-air pipes. In Summer cold air can be brought in and distributed through the building by a blower, working at the rate of 200 revolutions per minute. An immense safe, containing 818 compartments, for the use of members, is located in the basement on the east side of the building. Yesterday the building was thrown open from 1 to 5 P. M., and a throng of visitors passed through and admired the proportions and decorations of the new apartments. An impromptu glee club was organized, and several songs were given with great spirit; one well-known gentleman, who is usually to be found among the "bulls," distinguishing himself greatly by the sonority and purity of his tones. In connection with the description of the Exchange Building given above, a few reminiscences of the old Exchange, founded in 1792, will prove of interest. In that year the sessions of the Board were held under a button-wood tree in Wall-street, where some twenty-five or thirty brokers, who had banded themselves together for the purpose of buying and selling stocks were accustomed to meet at certain hours of the day and transact business at one-fourth of one per cent. commission. The records of the Exchange were destroyed in the great fire of 1835, and therefore the early history of the Board cannot be accurately traced. The first Constitution was adopted in 1820, when JOHN WARREN—at present a member of the Exchange, joined, and ARTHUR M. GIFFORD, who joined in 1817, and is now living—took an active part. In that year they met in an old room in Jauncey Court.

In 1827 the Exchange was removed to the Merchants' Exchange, (now the Custom-house,) when the sessions of the Board were held in the Rotunda. Subsequently rooms were obtained in the upper part of the building. In 1854 the sessions were held in the Corn Exchange, and afterward in LORD's building in Beaver-street. Consolidation with the "Open Board of Brokers" was effected in 1869, and then the building which has now been reconstructed was occupied by the association. From twenty-five members at the commencement in 1792, the Exchange has now grown to 1,062, and is in a fair way of becoming the wealthiest and most prosperous association in the world.

The present officers of the Exchange are: W. B. CLERKE, President; J. B. Brownell, Vice-President; J. Wheelock, First Chairman; J. Mitchell, Second Chairman; J. O. White, Secretary; D. C. Hays, Treasurer; Building Committee—John T. Denny, Chairman, George H. Brodhead, A. D. Williams, J. K. Warren and S. T. Russell.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

To-morrow evening a meeting of the veteran members of the Twelfth Regiment will be held at the regimental armory, for the purpose of perfecting an organization.

Companies B and F of Hawkins' Zouaves propose to go on a "consolidated target excursion" on Tuesday next, rendezvousing at Funk's Park for practice.

The members of Company B, of the Eighth Regiment opened the drill season on Thursday evening with an inspection in full-dress uniform. At the close of the inspection an enjoyable reunion was held, at which remarks were made by Col. Scott, Capt. Alexander Clark, Sergt. Thos. Boyle and others.

The troubles about the election of a Colonel for the Tenth (Albany) Regiment still continue, and Lieut. Nichols has forwarded an appeal to the Governor, in which he objects to the election of Lieut.-Col. Benton, on the ground of improper notification to the officers of the regiment, and concludes as follows: "Inasmuch as this is the first appeal from an election that has been taken to the Commander-in-Chief, the decision appealed from should not be allowed to remain as a precedent for the interpretation of the military code affecting election of field officers."

At a recent meeting of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, the company voted that it was inexpedient to go to New-York on the occasion of the Fall parade, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for a Fall field day.

As the next anniversary of the organization of the Twenty-second Regiment Veteran Corps and of the Twenty-second Regiment will fall on today, Sunday, the anniversary meeting will be held on to-morrow at 8 o'clock P. M., in the Board of Officers' room, Twenty-second Regiment Armory. A collation will be provided for the refreshment of the members. The punctual attendance of every member is earnestly requested, as a plan of reorganization of the corps is to be presented. Members are hereby notified that all those in arrears for initiation fees, or for more than one year's dues, or for both, must pay the same on or before the above-named meeting or their names will be stricken from the roll of the corps and they no longer be considered members thereof. The call for the meeting to take place on the 20th inst. is hereby rescinded.

Next Tuesday the Eighty-third Regiment, Col. Robert Furman, will parade fully armed and equipped, at Schenectady, for drill, discipline, inspection, parade and review. Rather a formidable programme. The review will be by Brig.-Gen. Elias A. Brown, commanding the Thirteenth Brigade.

The coal troubles in Pennsylvania proved rather costly to the State Department, a fact we gather from the announcement that Col. Hart, of the State Treasury Department, and Mr. Keeley, of the Auditor-General's Department, together with Quartermaster A. P. Barber, Commissary C. C. Plots, Col. Campbell, and Gen. Osborne, were engaged at the Valley House recently, discharging the obligations of the State to its citizens for liabilities incurred during the suspension troubles. The following are the total amounts of the bills paid in the various departments: Quartermaster, $4,746 32; Commissary, $4,248 91; pay and transportation of troops, $28,500; total, $37,597 23.

Quite a large gathering assembled on Wednesday evening at the new armory in Rochester, to witness the drill of Company E, Fifty-fourth Regiment, now generally known as the Selye Citizens' Corps. The company was in command of Capt. H. B. Henderson and Lieut. E. F. Babbage. Hon. Lewis Selye, after whom the company is named, had been invited to witness the drill, and at the same time inspect the armory. After the drill Capt. Henderson presented Mr. Selye with a large frame containing photographs of all the members of the company. The testimonial is finely designed, with a rustic frame having carved upon it various military emblems, all gracefully executed. The central photograph in the frame is that of Capt. Henderson, and around this the rest are grouped. All are nearly perfect likenesses, clear and finished.

W. A. Stone, Esq., has been commissioned Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Gen. R. C. Cox, Thirteenth Division Pennsylvania National Guards, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Gen. D. H. Hill is to write the record of North Carolina's part in the rebellion.

The Utica *Observer* says: "It is expected that the Veteran Zouaves will soon have a drill contest with one of the crack companies of Troy. The Trojans will have to brush up to make any show against our Vets."

Two new military organizations have been formed in St. Louis; one a company under the name of "Grant Guards," recruited by Capt. F. H. Rollins, formerly of the Army of the Cumberland, and First Lieut. Henry Gerin, Ex-Lieut. of the Foreign Legion, French Army; the other, a battalion known as the "Sherman Cadets," under Major Meyers. Companies A and B of the latter organization have elected officers. A movement has been started in the same city toward reviving the old St. Louis National Guards.

The ex-members of the Thirteenth Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers held their reunion at Portsmouth, on the 13th inst., and made an excursion to the Isles of Shoals next day.

Company C, of the First Regiment, "Hawkins' Zouaves," Capt. Frank M. Clark, gave a reception and hop last Tuesday evening, at their armory, West Thirty-second-street, to celebrate the opening of the drill season.

Taking pattern after the Canadians, we see that a colonial defense force has been enrolled in Australia, and the officers are appointed.

The beautiful monument erected by the citizens of West Roxbury, Mass., to commemorate the services of her soldier dead in the late rebellion, was dedicated on Thursday afternoon with pleasing and imposing ceremonies. All business in town was suspended, and people from adjoining towns came in large numbers to witness the celebration of the event. The ceremonies were very impressive and imposing.

The annual target-shooting of the Fifth Regiment Drum-Corps at Hamilton Park, on Monday, was a very successful affair, and attracted a large number of visitors, including many leading officers and members of the City militia organizations.

An American regiment has been formed in this City called the Washington Guards, whose object is to have a parade and dinner on Washington's birthday. They will dress in the Continental uniform.

The New-Haven Grays arrived in Brooklyn Wednesday afternoon, accompanied by the Twelfth Regiment, and were received at Grand-street Ferry by the Forty-seventh Regiment, whose guests they were. The entire body had a grand parade through the streets of Williamsburg that night, and were reviewed by the Mayor and several members of the Common Council. A supper was partaken of at the armory. The Twenty-second Regiment also aided in entertaining the visitors.

Action of Long Island Farmers—No More Produce to be Sent to New-York.

The action of the Long Island farmers has, within the last few days, assumed an important shape.

The Jamaica Union has passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, as farmers, will take no more produce into New-York City after a certain time, to be specified hereafter, until a place be provided for us to remain and sell our produce.

The Springfield branch of the Union has also passed a similar resolution. The Flushing branch will also pass resolutions as soon as they meet, and all the other branches on the island are expected to concur. Committees have been appointed to confer with each other.

The day at which the combined action of the farmers is to take effect, and the produce of the island withdrawn from New-York, has not yet been determined upon. Brooklyn is the field to which they now look, and already the authorities of that city have signified their willingness to set apart certain localities in which the wagons of the farmers will be allowed to stand, and one of the principles contended for by the farmers is the right to sell their own produce, from their own wagons, without being subjected to the extortions of the middle-men.

A Swindling Cash Prize Company.

MILLER, WARREN & Co., calling themselves the "New-York Cash Prize Company," have been sending printed circulars through the country offering $555,000 in cash gifts, and as an indorsement of their scheme, they pretend to quote recommendations from the TIMES and other newspapers. Their "great prize distribution" is a swindle, as has been already proved by many who have been foolish enough to send their money for tickets.

The National Rifle Association.

A meeting of the National Rifle Association was held in the Seventh Regiment armory yesterday, Gen. J. P. WOODWARD, of the Second Division, presided, and Col. H. G. SHAW officiated as Secretary. Articles of association were presented and adopted.

The incorporators are composed of forty prominent officers and ex-officers of the National Guard. Membership in the Association is to be open to all persons interested in the promotion of the rifle practice.

Regiments and companies in the National Guard are entitled by the by-laws to constitute all their regular members in good standing members of the Association on the payment of one-half of the entrance fees and annual dues.

BASE-BALL.

Star vs. Athletic.

The return game between these leading contestants in the amateur championship arena, was played on the Capitoline Grounds, yesterday, the result being the success of the Star Club by a score of 16 to 6. The game was played by the Stars under protest, they objecting to THAKE's playing in the Athletic nine on account of his having played in a match game as a member of another club within the period of sixty days. The following is the score of the game:

STAR.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	ATHLETIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Donahue, 1st b.	3	1	12	0	Wiggins, c. f.	0	0	1	
Worth, c. f.	4	5	1	0	Proctor, 2d b.	1	1	2	
Dollard, l. f.	3	2	0	0	Palmer, s.	0	0	2	
Clyne, 3d b.	0	2	1	1	Thake, l. f.	1	1	0	
M. Rogers, r. f.	1	1	2	2	Daly, 3d b.	0	1	2	
Beavin, 2d b.	1	1	3	2	Bennett, r. f.	1	1	0	
Cummings, p.	0	2	2	4	Richardson, p.	1	2	2	
Barlow, c.	4	2	4	1	Hartman, 1st b.	1	2	12	
Jackson, s. s.	3	2	1	0	Cassidy, c.	0	3	4	
Total	16	16	27	8	Total	6	9	27	13

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Star	2	3	1	1	2	0	2	0	5	—16
Athletic	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	—6

Umpire—Mr. BURDACK, of the Atlantic Club.
First Base by Errors—Star, 9 times; Athletic, 3 times.
Runs Earned—Star, 4; Athletic, 0.
Total Fielding Errors—Star, 13; Athletic, 15.

Concord vs. Amity.

The match between these Clubs, yesterday, resulted as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Concord	0	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	1	—8
Amity	3	1	1	3	0	0	2	0	2	—12

WEATHER FOR THE WEEK.

Central Park Meteorological Report.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the week ending yesterday:

BAROMETER.

	Inches.
Mean	30.147
Maximum at 9 A. M., Sept. 12	30.423
Minimum at 3 A. M., Sept. 16	29.860
Range	.563

THERMOMETER.

	Degrees.
Mean	61.3
Maximum at 4 P. M., Sept. 10	77.0
Minimum at 12 P. M., Sept. 14	51.7
Range	25.3

REMARKS.

	Inch.
Sept. 12—Rain from 6¾ A. M. to 12 M.; amount of water	.30
Sept. 15—Rain from 7.40 A. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water	1.02
Sept. 16—Rain from 4¾ A. M. to 3 A. M.; amount of water	.02
Total amount of water for week	1.34
Distance traveled by the wind during the week 720 miles.	

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 18,
WILL OPEN THEIR SPLENDID IMPORTATION OF MOURNING GOODS, IN ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE FABRICS, SUITABLE FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN A FRESH INVOICE OF REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 18,
NEW STYLES IN LADIES' BLACK ALPACA SUITS,
LADIES' BLACK SILK SUITS,
LADIES' CASHMERE SACKS,
LADIES' CLOTH SACKS AND CLOAKS,
LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS,
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, WALKING COATS, DRESSES AND SUITS,
LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS, NIGHT DRESSES, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, SKIRTS,
INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE,
INFANTS' TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED CLOAKS,
INFANTS' FLANNEL SKIRTS, EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN,
INFANTS' MERINO SHAWLS, HANDSOMELY EMBROIDERED,
INFANTS' ROBES, DRESSES, SLIPS, SKIRTS, CAPS, &c.

The ladies of this City and vicinity are respectfully invited to examine our stock, as they will find many novelties not to be found elsewhere, and at the lowest possible prices.

OUR DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT IS IN CHARGE OF EXPERIENCED ARTISTS AND ASSISTANTS. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO RECEPTION, EVENING AND WEDDING DRESSES.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE

AND

CURTAIN DECORATIONS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,

Have on exhibition a number of sets of FURNITURE, made to order during the Summer, and about to be put into some of the finest houses in the City and elsewhere; they are entirely NEW STYLES, and for richness and beauty have NEVER been EQUALLED by anything heretofore made.

An inspection of the above for two weeks is cordially extended to all.

We are just in receipt from Europe of the designs of the newest styles of Draperies, Curtains, &c., which are well worthy of inspection.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY CLOSING SALE
of
496 ACRES OF CHOICE LANDS,
and
FOUR FARM COTTAGES,
in Grand Park, Mamaroneck, Westchester County,
AT AUCTION,
TUESDAY, Sept. 19, 12 o'clock M.,
on the grounds.

This well-known property, the finest in Westchester laid out at a cost of nearly $300,000, by the late Andrew Wilson, Jr., under the title of Grand Park, will be positively closed out at this sale, to the highest bidder, without limitation or reserve, in plots of from one to twenty acres each, together with

FOUR FARM COTTAGES,
and cultivated grounds surrounding. Only one hour from New-York. Thirty minutes from Harlem Bridge. Title indisputable. Terms liberal, and sale absolute. For maps, circulars, and further information, apply to THOS. E. RAWLEY, No. 34 Broad-st., or the Auctioneer, No. 82 Cedar-st.

MASONIC.

PURITAN LODGE, NO. 339, F. AND A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, on SUNDAY, the 17th inst., at their rooms, No. 8 Union-square, at 9½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Brother Jesse H. Pomeroy. The funeral will take place from the Baptist Church, in Stanton, near Forsyth-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M. By order,
ISAAC H. BROWN, Master.
OLIVER GREEN, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices [illegible] competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NOS. 217 TO 223 WEST 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble, marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; largest varieties; cheapest in the City.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
NEW-YORK.

FALL, 1871, SILKS.

EXHIBITION AT RETAIL.

MEDIUM, RICH AND EXTRA QUALITY PLAIN COLORED SILKS.
"CACHEMIRE SICILIEN" for polonaise and Overskirts.
In all the various NEW TINTS to match the Silks.
FANCY COLORED SILKS, in great variety.
BLACK AND WHITE SILKS.
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS.

BLACK SILKS.
"PONSON'S," "BONNET," AND "TAPISSIER," celebrated makes in all the various grades.
TRIMMING AND CLOAKING VELVETS, VELVET RIBBONS, VELVETEENS, &c., &c.
N. B.—Strangers visiting the City, and our customers, are respectfully invited to examine our stock.

RICH LACES.
We are now offering the finest selection of articles in this line ever before exhibited in this market, and at greatly reduced prices—some exclusive novelties.
REAL POINT and APPLIQUE BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX, complete.
REAL POINT and APPLIQUE SHAWLS and FLOUNCINGS, BARBES, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS and SETS.
POINT and APPLIQUE TRIMMING LACES.
BLACK GUIPURE and REAL THREAD TRIMMING LACES.
WHITE and BLACK DUCHESSE TRIMMINGS.
COLORED GUIPURE LACES.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, on double Lines, greatly below regular prices.
PARIS and HAMBURGH EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERED LINEN BANDS and YOKES.
PLAIN, INITIAL and EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

FALL AND WINTER
DRESS FABRICS.
CACHEMIRE D'ECOSSE, SATIN DE CHENE,
CREPE DE PARIS, BRILLIANTINES,
VELOUR EPINGLINES, BARATHEAS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SERGES,
In all the newest shades.
A splendid assortment of new designs in
ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
SCOTCH WATER-PROOFS.
CREPE, DIAGONAL and OTHER PLAIDS.
STRIPED SILK and WOOL POPLINS, &c.

HOSIERY.
Now open, a full line of
FRENCH, ENGLISH, and GERMAN HOSE.
New styles LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FANCY WOOL HOSE.
BALBRIGGAN and FANCY SILK HOSE,
and
A full stock of
SILK, MERINO, and SCOTCH WOOL UNDERWEAR, &c., &c.

NEW INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
A SPLENDID STOCK NOW OPEN IN LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
IN THE NEWEST DESIGNS.
ALSO,
FRENCH CASHMERE, LONG AND SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS.
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS, CARRIAGE AND LAP RUGS, &c., &c.

SOLE AGENTS for "CHOSSON'S" CELEBRATED
PARIS KID GLOVES.
A full assortment of LADIES' 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 Buttons. Also, a splendid stock of GENTLEMEN'S KID, DOGSKIN, CLOTH, and lined Gloves for FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
The balance of "Cheilley's" kid gloves, $1 per pair.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
TABLE AND BED LINENS,
SHEETING, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS,
FAMILY LINENS,
WHITE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, &c.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
COMPLETE OUTFITS, ready made and to order.
BRIDAL OUTFITS (a specialty) at short notice.
INFANTS' OUTFITS.
MORNING WRAPPERS, DRESSING SACKS, CORSETS, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.
READY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS.
PLAIN AND EMB'D BOSOMS, DRAWERS, NIGHT SHIRTS.
CRAVATS, TIES, SCARFS, BRACES, SUSPENDERS, DRESSING GOWNS, AND SMOKING JACKETS, &c.
N. B.—SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS to order at short notice.

CARPETS.
1871. FALL. 1871.
NOW OPEN, A LARGE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN
CARPETINGS.
Entirely new styles of TURKEY, AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, TOURNAY VELVET, and WILTON CARPETS.
ALSO, NEW PRIVATE DESIGNS of VELVET TAPESTRY, ENGLISH-BODY BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS TAPESTRY, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
NOW OPEN,
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF
SATINS, DAMASKS, FIGURED AND PLAIN SILK TERRIES,
COTELAINES, STRIPED S & W PEKINADES, SATINES, CHINTZES, CRETONNES,
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
IN CHOICE DESIGNS.
MIRRORS, CORNICES, SHADES, BEDDING, &c.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 1871,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
TAMBOURED LACE, GUIPURE, NOTTINGHAM AND DROP CURTAINS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, EIGHTH DISTRICT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN PURsuance of law, that I will sell at public sale at my office, No. 987 Broadway, on the 6th day of October, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, the property situated on the south-east corner of 7th-av. and 58th-st., in the Twentieth Ward, City of New-York, known as Nos. 409, 411, 413, 415, 417 and 419 7th-av., and Ward Nos. 1,169, 1,170, 1,170½, 1,171, 1,171½ and 1,172, to satisfy a lien of the United States upon said property, as imposed by section 145, act of July 13, 1866, of the Internal Revenue laws.
CHAS. R. COSTER,
Collector Internal Revenue Eighth District New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCES FOR LIVE MEN.—The stands at the Grand Military Festival will be sold at auction to the highest bidders on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at the Fashion Course, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Festival will be held two weeks, and will attract more than 100,000 visitors. The hotel, barrooms, two restaurants, (very large,) ten booths at dancing platforms, cigar stand, and side-show privileges, will be disposed of. Terms—Ten per cent. at sale; balance within two days thereafter. Persons desiring ground for exhibitions can apply to the auctioneer after the sale.
BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, General Manager,
No. 29 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE EXPRESS ROUTE BEtween New-York and Flushing; horses, wagons and fixtures. Inquire at No. 11 James-slip, or No. 1 Main-st., Flushing.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES IN GREAT varieties, cuckoo, French and American clocks, jewelry, diamonds, sterling silver-ware. FRANKFIELD & CO., 209 6th-av., cor. 14th-st., and 223 8th-av., cor. 28th-st.

DRY GOODS.

NEW FALL GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,

Will offer, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, the most extensive assortment of NEW FALL GOODS ever offered in this City, comprising many new and elegant Novelties never before imported.

DRESS-GOODS DEPARTMENT.

MARCHIONESS SUITINGS.—Entirely new, with heavy fringe trimmings; making the most stylish Polonaise worn.

EMPRESS SUITINGS.—In beautiful cloth colors for Polonaise and suits, fringe trimmings. A decided novelty.

FRENCH DRAP D'ETE.—Finest quality; all colors for SACKS AND SUITS; heretofore imported only in black. Inspection invited.

FRENCH MERINOES.—From 50c. upward, and of every conceivable shade; just received.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SATTINES.—A most extensive assortment, entirely new, from 50c. upward.

EMPRESS CLOTHS.—A large assortment of plain and all wool EMPRESS CLOTHS in medium, high and cloth colors, from 50c. upward. Well worthy special attention.

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS.—An immense variety in all grades will be offered very low.

SILK AND WOOL VELOURS.—Real French fabrics, superior to any ever offered.

BLACK AND WHITE SERGE PLAIDS.—4 cases, 27 inches wide, elegant styles, at 37c., worth 50c.

FRENCH DIAGONAL PLAIDS.—3 cases, all colors, 27 inches wide, at 37½c., worth 50c. A great bargain.

ALSO,

LORD & TAYLOR,

PLAIN BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

COMPRISING

100 Pieces Plain BLACK GROS GRAIN, "Gold Medal Brand;" quality guaranteed, 24 inches wide, at $2.

75 Pieces FAILLE SUBLIME, very superior quality, at $2 per yard.

100 Pieces FAILLE SUBLIME, extra quality, 24 inches wide, at $3 50 per yard.

100 pieces CACHMIRE SUBLIME, satin finish, 24 inches wide, at $2 75, $3 and $3 50.

125 pieces, manufacture of Bonett & Cie, DRAP DE FRANCE, $2 and upward.

ALSO,

A very extensive assortment of BLACK TRIMMINGS, SILKS AND SATINS, from $1 upward.

RICH PLAIN COLORED SILKS.

We open on MONDAY, Sept. 18, for the examination of customers, one of the largest and best-assorted stocks ever offered in this City, among which will be found all the DELICATE TINTS FOR EVENING WEAR; THE TRIPLET SHADES, of various colors, for Suits; the NEW SHADES of cloths, colors, and an endless variety of SHADED COLORS, in all shades, from $2 per yard.

ALSO,

A large stock of LINING SILKS, TRIMMING SILKS, and TRIMMING SATINS. The Silks will be exhibited in the second section of the 20th-st. side of the store.

N. B.—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO DRESS-MAKERS PURCHASING THEIR GOODS AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

VELVET DEPARTMENT.

BLACK CLOAKING VELVETS, warranted all Silk, from $10 upward.

Black and colored TRIMMING VELVETS, in all grades, very low.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PLUSHES, in all colors, for Sacks, various widths.

ALSO,

GERMAN CLOAKING VELVETS, all grades, at a bargain.

Ladies' Suit and Cloak Department.

Will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 18, a large and carefully-selected invoice of novelties and attractions in LADIES' SUITS AND CLOAKS, just received per steamer Scotia, comprising the latest PARIS AND LONDON STYLES.

ALSO,

CHILDREN'S GARMENTS in great variety.

DRESSES and COSTUMES made to order in the latest styles in TWENTY HOURS.

Directions for self-measurement, insuring a perfect fit, sent by mail on application.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 18,
will make a
GRAND EXHIBITION
of new
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
IN ALL THE NEW FALL SHADES.
Also, an immense stock of
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
IN ALL THE POPULAR MAKES,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 18,
A FULL LINE OF
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, PASSEMENTERIE TRIMMINGS, &c.,
AT LESS THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES.
REAL POINT AND POINT APPLIQUE LACES, IN NEW DESIGNS.
POINT AND APPLIQUE BARBS, COIFFURES, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
REAL CHANTILLY SHAWLS, LACES, &c.
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF VALENCIENNES SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, CAPES AND COLLARS, IN THE LATEST STYLES, AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 18,
WILL ADD TO THEIR POPULAR DRESS-GOODS DEPARTMENT,
200 pieces of GRAY SERGES, at 25 cents per yard.
200 pieces of FANCY STRIPES, at 25 cents per yard.
150 pieces of SATIN DIAGONALS, at 31 cents per yard.
500 pieces of GRAY AND BLACK STRIPES, at 37½ cents per yard.
300 pieces of FINE CORDED POPLINS, at 50 cents per yard.

THOMAS TWEED & CO.

No. 763 Broadway,
Will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 18, great bargains in every description of

DRESS GOODS,

OF THE LATEST
AND MOST DESIRABLE FABRICS.
MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
CASHMERES, LAMISE,
MERINOS, PARISIANS,
EPINGLINES, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BOMBAZINES, HENRIETTA,
3-4 and 6-4 MOUSSELINES, GRO DE LONDRES.

BLACK SILKS,

IN ALL THE DESIRABLE MAKES.
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
LINENS AND DOMESTIC GOODS.
Great inducements will be offered to purchasers of the above goods.
THOMAS TWEED & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

AT JACKSON'S,
BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.
MOURNING GARMENTS ON HAND IN THE MOST ELEGANT AND BECOMING STYLES.
ORDERS EXECUTED IN A FEW HOURS AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DRY GOODS.

Plain Silk Department.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE OFFERING A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
RICH PLAIN SILKS,
THREE SHADES TO A COLOR,
MANUFACTURED IN THE MOST PERFECT TASTE
EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR RETAIL TRADE.
A, B AND C, THREE TINTS FOR CORSAGE, POLONAISE AND UNDER PETTICOAT, OR EACH COLOR SOLD SEPARATELY.
Cineraire, Cypress, Grenat, Feutre, Gris Russe, Tourterelle, Tourterelle Camayeux, Noyer, Marine Cendre, Vandyck, Fumee, Marron, Camayeux, Myrthe, Scabieuse, Frederick Charles, Veronese, Pousslers, Moltke, Mets, Crown Prince, Poudre, Sierre and Foret Noire.
FORMING THE LARGEST AND CHOICEST COLLECTION OF
NEW SILKS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS OR ANY OTHER CITY.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

Black Dress Silks.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

REQUEST ATTENTION TO THEIR VERY LARGE STOCK OF
Black Silks,
MADE EXCLUSIVELY FOR THEIR FINEST RETAIL SALES.
The A. T. Stewart "Family Silk," GUARANTEED TO WEAR WELL, $2 75 TO $4 50 PER YARD.
BONNET'S "CYCLOP," MADE FROM BOILED SILK, FROM $3 50 TO $5 PER YARD.
BONNET'S "EXTRA QUALITY," WHITE EDGE ON ONE SIDE ONLY, FROM $5 50 TO $10 PER YARD.
ALSO,
PONSON'S "ALCAZAR" AND "ALHAMBRA" SILK, FROM $3 TO $5 PER YARD.
EACH PIECE IS DESIGNATED BY A DIFFERENTLY COLORED EDGE, AND MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR
A. T. STEWART & CO.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

Extraordinary Bargains
IN
CARPETS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 18,
Novelties in
MOQUETTE, AXMINSTER, WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETING.
AXMINSTER, AUBUSSON AND TURKEY CARPETS
IN ONE PIECE.
RUGS, MATS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
Please Call and Examine.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are offering at
RETAIL
Black and Colored BROADCLOTHS, BEAVERS, OVERCOATINGS, French and English CASSIMERES, in the
LATEST STYLES.
Carr's MELTONS, Fancy COATINGS.
English and Domestic WATERPROOFS, HABIT CLOTHS for LADIES' SUITS.
White and Fancy CLOAKINGS, CORDUROYS, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.
comprising the latest novelties
Manufactured Expressly
for their
RETAIL TRADE.
Please call and examine.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

Velvet Department.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL MAKE ON MONDAY, SEPT. 18,
A magnificent display of
BLACK DRESS CLOAKING
VELVETS,
FROM 22 TO 45 INCHES WIDE.
Also, every new shade of
TRIMMING VELVETS,
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR RETAIL TRADE,
TO MATCH THE NEW CLOTH SHADES
IN SILKS AND POPLINS.
A visit of inspection is requested.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

Cambric Handkerchief Department.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 18,
20 DOZENS
PURE LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
(HEMSTITCHED with EMBROIDERED INITIALS, slightly imperfect,
AT 50c. AND 75c. EACH, WORTH $1 AND $1 50 EACH.
A visit of inspection is requested.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

AT JACKSON'S,
NO. 729 BROADWAY,
A SPLENDID LINE OF BLACK SILKS, FROM $1 20 TO $5.
ONE CASE STRIPED SILKS, $1 25, WORTH $1 75.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTH, WATERPROOF, &c.

MME. GALOUPEAU,
LATE
MATHILDE & CO.,
No. 23 East 19th-st., near Broadway,
New-York.
Will open her importation of Paris Millinery for the Fall season, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, 1871.

HAIR, HAIR.
SHAW PATENT HAIR.
Can be combed and brushed, switches, chatelaines, &c.
HUMAN HAIR.
Cheapest in the country. Switches, 30 inches, $1 00 upward; chatelaines, $6; curls, $1; ladies' own chignons dressed for 25 cents. Depot, No. 362 Bowery, near Great Jones-st.

AT JACKSON'S,
NO. 729 BROADWAY,
A FULL LINE OF ALL THE MOST POPULAR MOURNING GOODS, IMPORTED.
SOME NEW MATERIAL CORIAN CLOTH, $1 18, WORTH $1 50.
ONE CASE BLACK ALPACA, 50c., WORTH 65c.

MME. SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st. SAVE MONEY. Examine our styles BEFORE purchasing IMPORTED SUITS. You will find us FAR IN ADVANCE OF THEM. Ladies can be FULLY POSTED by our ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BAZAAR, published Sept. 8. Price, ten cents, mailed.

MILLINERY.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 881 BROADway, will have their opening of French Bonnets, Round Hats and Felt Goods on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Sept. 20 and 21. E. MATHERS & CO., between 19th and 20th sts.

REMOVAL.

MME. ROULIER-AUGIER, FORMERly at 11th and 10th sts., (Brevoort-place,) has removed her business to No. 17 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000

Connecticut Valley Railroad Company

BONDS!

Proposals will be received at the Connecticut River Banking Company, in Hartford, until 3 o'clock P. M. Saturday, Sept. 23, 1871, for the purchase of the whole or any part of

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

Of the First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Non-Taxable Bonds of the Connecticut Valley Railroad Company.

This is the whole issue, the first and only mortgage, and covers the entire property, equipment and franchise of the road.

The railroad has been built with cash subscriptions to the stock.

The Capital Stock is $1,500,000.

The amount paid in is $1,300,000, and the Bonds are issued for the complete and thorough equipment of the road.

These Bonds are payable thirty years from Jan. 1, 1871.

They are registered at the office of the Controller of the State of Connecticut, and are free from all taxes, State, municipal, and income.

They are in denominations of $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually, in January and July at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York, or Connecticut River Banking Company, Hartford, Conn.

They can be registered, if desired, and when registered, the coupons are payable to the order of the registered holder thereof.

The line of the road is on the west bank of the Connecticut River, is forty-four miles in length, extending from Hartford to Saybrook on the Sound—touching all the important towns and villages on the route.

Regular passenger-trains were running within fifteen months from the beginning of work on the road, the daily receipts from which are nearly equal to the interest on the Mortgage Bonds.

Two additional passenger-trains and also freight-trains, will be in operation by Oct. 1, 1871, and it is affirmed that the Winter traffic will be large.

A certified check or currency for ten per cent. of the par value of Bonds applied for must be inclosed with each application.

The accrued interest will be added to all accepted proposals, from July 1, 1871, until the final payment, WHICH MAY BE AT THE OPTION OF THE PURCHASER, until and including Oct. 10, 1871.

The sum advanced on proposals declined will be promptly returned.

Proposals may be addressed to

JOHN A. BUTLER,

Connecticut River Banking Company, Hartford, Conn., indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Connecticut Valley Railroad Company."

The right is reserved to decline all proposals which may be considered undesirable.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE Sinking Fund Bonds

OF THE

LAKE SHORE

AND

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

RAILWAY COMPANY.

COUPON BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, convertible into Registered at maturity of each coupon. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January and July.

REGISTERED BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000, (without coupons,) in form similar to United States Registered Bonds, transferable on the books of the company and issued anew to the holder. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, January, April, July, and October.

The merit of this security and the peculiar advantage possessed by the Registered Bonds in the quarterly payment of interest, and full PROTECTION against LOSS by FIRE, THEFT, or like exigencies, commend it favorably to all careful and judicious investors, and we cordially recommend it as the most desirable investment in the market.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.

Money received on deposit at interest. Loans negotiated.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued.

Exchange drawn on Paris and on the UNION BANK OF LONDON.

$600,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. Principal due 1st January, 1888, and coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.

These bonds are secured by mortgage in pursuance of a deed executed on the 1st of January, 1868, in which Henry Gourdin, H. P. Walker and James M. Calder are named trustees, being the only mortgage lien on the railway and rolling stock of the corporation, and are part of an issue made in conversion of sterling bonds amounting to £619,500 sterling, being the equivalent in United States currency to about $3,100,000, and less than $12,000 per mile, the length of railway being 263 miles.

The gross receipts of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,492,349 85; operating expenses and renewals, $914,005 52, showing a profit of $562,344 71, or $326,244 71 in excess of its annual interest of 7 per cent. on $3,100,000 First Mortgage Bonds.

The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest built railways in the United States; its affairs have ever been managed with care and integrity, and the present condition of the property is that of complete restoration. We recommend to investors its Mortgage Bonds, with the assurance of their being a first class security.

The above described bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned at 87½ per cent.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 12, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of September inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will be open from 10½ to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer-books will be closed from the 15th to the 26th inst.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
Also other safe and desirable securities. For sale by
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 11, 1871.

THE INTEREST MATURING OCT. 1, 1871, upon the bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold, on and after Oct. 1, at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

NILES G. PARKER,
State Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK, NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., SUN BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum commences on the FIRST OF EVERY MONTH, instead of the old quarterly plan, where there is often great loss of interest to the depositor.

ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS interest (Four per Cent.) allowed on DAILY BALANCES. Checks in this department pass through the Clearing-house.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSITS issued bearing interest until surrendered—a convenient form of deposit for persons traveling.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3. Also, Monday and Saturday evenings from 4½ to 6½ o'clock.

Bank-books in German, French and English.

$1 will commence an account.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 374 6th-av., corner 23d-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Money deposited NOW draws interest from Oct. 1.

N. B.—Drafts on London and Royal Bank of Ireland in sums of £1 and upward.

WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
NO. 100 BROADWAY,

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of real estate owners desiring to sell, lease, or rent. Particular attention paid to property placed exclusively in their hands.

Refer to
Messrs. BROWN BROS. & CO.,
WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE. WITH POSSESSION THIS FALL:
5th-av., Murray Hill, extra wide, with stable.
5th-av., above 40th, several new, both large and medium size.
34th-st., near Madison-av., large, with stable.
37th-st., near 5th-av., first-class, in fine order.
38th-st., near 5th-av., four-stories, 25x60 feet.
East 40th-st., near 5th-av., new and elegant house.
Madison-av., below 40th-st., large, corner, with stable.
47th-st., near 5th-av., extra wide, elegantly furnished.
54th-st., near Broadway, first-class, with large garden.
West 31st-st., near 5th-av., large house, with expensive furniture.
East 29th-st., near 5th-av., large house and stable.
West 25th-st., near Broadway, first-class brown stone house.
For particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 25 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE.
56th-st., near 6th-av., four-story house, h. s., 22x56x100.
West 54th-st., four story, brown stone, $25,000.
West 31st-st., 21x35, three story, price low.
East 55th-st., 20x30 three story brown stone, $25,000.
40th-st., near 8th-av., four story, Eng. b., $12,000.
HINE & FELL,
No. 557 6th-av.

IMPORTANT.

We are offering brown-stone houses from $12,000 to $75,000, in desirable localities, at reduced valuations, with immediate possession.

WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A CHOICE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR sale, four-story, brown-stone house, in 60th-st., near Lexington-av.; high stoop; 22x55x100.5; cabinet finish, including elegant furniture, (which cost $10,000;) only $35,000. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

200 FEET OF 5TH-AV., NEAR 46TH-st.—For sale in fee four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 15 by 65 by 100; built in the best manner and finished in hard wood. Price very reasonable. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

NO. 36 5TH-AV., NEXT TO BREWSTER'S, lease of lot and house for sale.—Spingler lease five and one-half years to run; ground rent, $400; house English basement; 19.6 by 60 by 100. Price very low. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

$40,000.—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house, four story, high stoop, 22x55x100, elegant order, between 5th and Madison avs., on Murray Hill; others, $20,000 to $55,000; very desirable. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A.—5TH AND 8TH AV. AND BROADWAY building lots, singly, in plots and blocks, fronting and below Central Park, and lots on Madison-av. and the adjacent streets, for sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

SIXTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR THE PARK.—For sale, a most desirable house, complete in every respect; built for owner's use; four-story brown-stone, 19 by 55 by 100. Send for full particulars. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 47TH-ST., AN extra large, superior high-stoop house, price reasonable; others on 5th-av., $80,000 to $300,000, embracing several corners. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TWO TENEMENT-HOUSES, FOUR story, west side, central location, for sale or exchange. Also, 150 suburban lots and eighty acres. Address REASONABLE PRICES, Box No. 121 Times Office.

A MOST DESIRABLE HOUSE—37.6x74, lot 50x105, a corner property located on Murray Hill, and on one of the best avenues. For sale by F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house No. 121 West 32d-st.; all the modern improvements. Apply to R. P. BEEKMAN, No. 103 South 5th-av.

A DESIRABLE BROWN-STONE HOUSE for sale, near Broadway, on West 36th-st.; high stoop, 20 by 55 by 100; only $18,000. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A SPLENDID BROWN-STONE HOUSE for sale, near 5th-av., in West 19th-st.; 25x60x100; prime condition; only $37,500. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 80TH-ST., A FINE corner plot of lots, a bargain; also, plot of thirty lots on 8th-av., (Harlem,) price low; others all localities. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$28,500.—NICE, THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x50, and extension, fine order, near 5th-av., on Murray Hill. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$18,000 TO $60,000.—SEVERAL new brown-stone houses, which must be sold; locations first-class. BIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

THIRD-AV., NEAR 86TH-ST.—TWENTY-one years' lease for fourteen lots lying in one body for sale at a bargain. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

AN EXTRA WIDE HOUSE WITH PRIVATE stable in rear, and 2½ lots, for sale on Murray Hill, by F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

EIGHTH-AV.—SEVEN LOTS NEAR MACOMB'S Dam Bridge for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post office Box No. 323, New-York.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE—One of the most eligible and delightful situations on the Hudson River; the house a superb mansion, 46 feet front, built of brick, with granite trimmings, finished in the most costly, solid, and elaborate manner, with every modern improvement—hot and cold water, bath-room, gas, heater, &c.—lofty ceilings, spacious rooms, (14 in number.) Hard-wood finish, and plate-glass windows from basement to roof; commanding extensive views of the most picturesque portions of the Hudson, from the Highlands (in the vicinity of West Point) to Manhattan Island. The grounds (about 3 acres) are most attractively laid out in lawn and garden, with a great abundance of choice fruit, shade, and ornamental trees, some of great beauty. Fine stable and carriage-house, hennery, &c. Location on Broadway, splendid surroundings, and fifteen minutes' walk from depot. The estate will be sold at a positive bargain. Address VERITAS, Box No. 146 New-York Daily *Times* Office.

N. B.—No real estate agent need communicate; only principals dealt with.

FOR SALE, AT BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND—A farm of fifteen acres, in a high state of cultivation; apple and cherry orchard, with house and barns; a good well of water on the premises; seven miles from Fulton Ferry, three minutes from cars; immediate possession given if required. Apply to CHARLES D. BENNETT, on the premises, corner Stewart-av. and Bennett's-lane.

AT FLUSHING—VERY COMPLETE, SPACIOUS residence, modern; gas, bath-room, furnace, laundry, &c.; extensive grounds, most elevated in the village, fine shade-trees; six minutes' walk from depot; forty-four trains daily; an unusual bargain. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 24 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 363 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AT PRIVATE SALE ON HUDSON, above Poughkeepsie, magnificent large country-seat; fine house, barns, groves, lawns, meadows, drives, splendid woods, mountain and river views unsurpassed; terms low and easy. Address Box No. 297 Saratoga Springs.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE Hudson, one of the most beautiful garden spots in Yonkers; brick house, elegantly furnished, brick stable, with two acres of land; all in splendid order. Inquire at No. 24 Clinton-place, New-York.

VALUABLE IMPROVED NEWARK property, rented, to exchange for a good City house or houses, or lots, with a builder's loan to exchange for the same. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED or unfurnished—Cosey country-seat of two acres, near City. Particulars of the owner. FERGUSON, No. 41 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

ATLANTIC DOCK PROPERTY.—Water lots—For sale or to lease twelve vacant lots, situated on Hamilton-av. and India Wharf, Brooklyn, in the immediate vicinity of the ferry; also a shed, covering seven lots on the same block, to lease. Apply to N. L. GRISWOLD, No. 4 State-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
SEPT. 7, 1871.

Notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, this hotel will be kept open until the 1st of October, thereby giving the traveling public an opportunity to enjoy the wonderful view, and see the mountains covered with the brilliant foliage of Autumn.

Stages connect at Catskill, as usual, with the boats and Hudson River Railroad trains.

C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

COAL.

COKE, $4 A CHALDRON—DELIVERED immediately, from Metropolitan Gas-works, 42d-st. and North River. Orders by mail promptly attended to. W. & H. MURRAY.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON
Grammar School,
NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9¼ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

MISS STEERS'
English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, NO. 48 WEST 17TH-ST., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 68 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, has unequaled facilities for giving a first-class business education in the shortest possible time. Open day and evening.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, BURLINGTON, N. J.
Rt. Rev. WM. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President.
Rev. CHAS. T. KELLOGG, M. A., Rector.
PREPARATORY AND COLLEGIATE Departments open Sept. 18, 1871. For information as to terms, &c., address the RECTOR, at Burlington, N. J.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,
HASTINGS, ON HUDSON.
A Boarding School for twelve boys.
Opens Sept. 13. Terms, $400 per year.
O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

MR. CORNWALL'S
School for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 18.

MRS. COLTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for Misses and Young Ladies, High-st., Middletown, Conn., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Refers to Bishop Williams, President Cummings, Middletown; Dr. Bacon, Prof. Hadley, New-Haven; Chancellor Crosby, Dr. J. P. Thompson, J. C. Havemeyer, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Budington.

MRS. C. H. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, NO. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute, book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, reading, spelling and languages. Day and evening. Ladies' department. Students can enter at any time. Telegraph department; demand for operators.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 20, at No. 75 West 38th-st. For circulars and information, apply at the residence of the Principal, No. 225 West 23d-st., where a limited number of boarding pupils will be received in the family. PROF. A. BERNARD.

PUPILS CAN BE LED TO ADOPT METHOD in study; English studies, mathematics, natural sciences, classics, modern languages. Hosack Hall, boys' school, No. 37 West 44th-st. C. M. HARRISON, A. M., Principal.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., MISS MANNING, Principal.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Boarding pupils limited to twenty. Sixth scholastic year will begin Sept. 20.

PACKARD'S NEW-YORK BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th-st., now open; students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-Haven, Conn., Rev. Dr. SHEARS, Rector, reopens Oct. 18, at its new, retired, elevated and beautiful villa, Prospect Lawn. As only six boys can be received, immediate applications are desired for vacancies.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WAS reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

NOTICE.—THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church will begin its seminary year on MONDAY, the 2d day of October next. JOHN MURRAY FORBES, D. D., Dean.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 211 4th-av., Prof. Henry Schroeder, Director. The largest, oldest and most prominent music school. For prospectus and particulars apply to AL. ELTZ, Secretary.

S. A. FARRAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,400 Broadway, corner 39th-st., will reopen Sept. 25. Time enough is given in this school to explain the difficulties each scholar meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him HOW TO STUDY.

E. DE CRAUZAT, FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for boys, with primary department, No. 262 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. Send for circulars at the school.

CHESTER INSTITUTE, A GERMAN, French and English Boarding School for young ladies; City advantages and country prices; Fall term begins Sept. 18. Address S. C. MAGIE, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING and Day School will be opened at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 20. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss E. E. DANA.

PROF. D. CHERBULIEZ WILL REOPEN his Day-school for Boys, at his residence, No. 127 East 24th-st., on Sept. 24. He will be at home after Sept. 15. Letters may be addressed as above.

MISS EDMONDS' KINDERGARTEN School, also English and French Boarding and Day School for misses, will open at No. 105 East 28th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 18. Address as above.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE.—FOR CATALOGUES, apply to JAMES REDMOND, Esq., corner of Broadway and 42d-st., and to ALEX. HUDNUT, Esq., *Herald* Building.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French school for young ladies and children removed from No. 32 East 28th-st. to No. 36 West 35th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Will reopen Sept. 13. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL School for boys reopens Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at school; Thomson Bros'., No. 1,107 Broadway, and Carter's bookstore.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 58 Washington-st.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Number limited. Primary department under charge of Miss M. W. Leggett. Circulars at 224 East 10th-st.

MRS. B. B. NEWTON'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young ladies, will reopen Sept. 18, at Nos. 270 and 272 Henry-st., Brooklyn, Long Island.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITT'S French and English Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 106 West 42d-st.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL school of the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 3 East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11, 1871.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—French and English School in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S FRENCH AND English School for young ladies and children will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871, at No. 50 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES LANE WILL OPEN A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 49 West 48th-st. A separate class for little boys.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, 158 Madison-av., cor. 32d-st., reopens Sept. 25. Circulars on application.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 131 West 43d-st., will reopen Sept. 20. Pupils prepared for college and business.

THE MISSES TAYLOR REOPEN their school for young ladies and children, No. 103 Waverley-place, Sept. 18.

MISS F. E. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school No. 229 East 19th-st., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at 106 East 38th-st.

NEW SCHOOL, NO. 204 WEST 36TH-ST.—Music and all branches taught. French by native teacher. Primary class, $10.

GOLDEN HILL INSTITUTE AND Family Boarding School, Bridgeport, Conn., opens Sept. 19. Rev. G. B. DAY, M. A., Principal.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 30 East 38th-st., reopens Sept. 20.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. R. VAN NOSTRAND'S SCHOOL No. 73 Lexington-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 1,138 Broadway, between 26th and 29th sts.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN boys; ages 5 to 12. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL—(LIMITED,) NO 1,370 B'way, near 38th-st.; English, Classical, German, French and Primary. Opens Sept. 11.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA
NO. 33 4TH-AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.
GRAMMAR
108TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 11.
SCHOOL,

Principals, { DR. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.B. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Young men thoroughly fitted for college or business by a full corps of competent instructors. CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, and DRAWING. Rooms light and airy.

No extra charges. Catalogues, containing full particulars, at the bookstores and school.

JAUDON INSTITUTE,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
A few boarding pupils will be received.

THE HERBERT SPENCER SEMINARY,
A Boarding School for boys at Eaglewood Park, Perth Amboy, N. J.
HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Principal,
Adopts the
"NATURAL METHOD."
Opens Sept. 15. For circulars, address the Principal, *Home Journal* Office, No. 3 Park-place, New-York.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
FREE TUITION.
The session begins in the Department of Arts, and also in the Department of Science, on the 20th of September inst. Examinations for admission on TUESDAY, the 19th, at 10 A. M. The new circulars may be obtained at the University, or of William R. Martin, No. 141 Broadway.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.
This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Full term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies and children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York. Will commence its Fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY.
A Select School for all branches of music.
(Decker Brothers' Building,)
No. 33 Union-square, near 16th-st.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS.
School begins Sept. 12.
E. A. FAIRCHILD, Flushing, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 12 East 49th-st.

MISS OLSSEN'S
English and French School for misses and children, No. 280 4th-av., will reopen on Sept. 20.

MISS M. AYRES'
English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 122 West 23d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 2.

MRS. LEVIES' DAY SCHOOL,
No. 242 East 59th-st.,
Near 2d-av.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and day school for young ladies. Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

A GENTLEMAN WHO EMPLOYS A RESIDENT tutor and assistant teacher to prepare for college his own sons, will receive into his family two more boys of ten to fourteen years of age to complete the two classes of four each, thereby giving the advantages of a school (emulation and companionship) with the privileges of home. A fine house, ample play-grounds, and within an hour of the City. For terms, &c., address Box No. 2,222 Post-office, New-York.

THE MISSES HALSEY HAVE REOPENED their school at Orange Junction, N. J., and are prepared to receive a limited number of girls under the age of fifteen, who will have all the comforts of a home, with most efficient teaching. For circulars, &c., apply at the School, or to J. L. HALSEY, at Manhattan Life Insurance Company, No. 156 Broadway, New-York.

$325 FOR BOARD AND TUITION one year, at the Stamford (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Music and painting only extras. Native teachers of modern languages. Home care and thorough culture. School opens Sept. 20, 1871. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., N. Y., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1849. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

PLAINFIELD COLLEGE, N. J., FOR young ladies, reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 12, 1871. For circulars apply to the Principal, or to VAN KLEECK, CLARK & CO., No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York. D. D. PICKETT, A. M., Principal. Miss E. E. KENYON, Lady Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical departments under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—AN EXperienced tutor, a graduate of Yale, will give private instruction in ordinary academic branches, or in the classics and mathematics, preparatory to a collegiate course; references given. Address A. B., No. 250 West 49th-st.

MRS. LOUISE B. HURD WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at her residence, No. 31 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL for Boys reopens Sept. 20 at No. 1,146 Broadway, above 26th-st. Thorough instruction in ancient and modern languages and the English branches. Number limited. Circulars at school.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on TUESDAY, the 26th of September.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (founded A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.—Fifty-second school year begins Sept. 18, 1871. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at the school.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

DR. BERTRET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 106 East 46th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

ORANGE INSTITUTE BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies; two more vacancies. Apply to Miss ZIMMERMAN, Principal. Reference—Rev. Morgan Dix.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 25, at No. 1,267 Broadway. For circulars, apply to J. H. MORSE, No. 737 7th-av.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENBRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 13.

PROF. AND MRS. C. F. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

THE MISSES LEGGETT REOPEN their School for Children, No. 224 10th-st., near 2d-av., Sept. 28.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School, for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS No. 1,267 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 18.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—School for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 25. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next session begins Oct. 2, and ends June 19, 1872. Weekly Moot Courts are held by Judge Davies. The Law Library is open daily for study and reference. Equivalent study elsewhere is allowed, and the degree conferred upon examination, on students attending two sessions, which admits to practice without further examination. For circulars, &c., address D. R. JAQUES, secretary, 25 Chambers-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEPARATELY OR together, horse, butcher-cart and harness, nearly new; horse five years old; warranted sound and kind; also a top buggy and harness. Call at No. 187 1st-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

HARNESS, BLANKETS, ROBES, &C.—The largest variety of harness, blankets, robes, &c., of all grades of any house in New-York; no exception; harness, $8 to $500 per set. C. M. MOSEMAN & BRO., Manufacturers, Warerooms No. 114 Chambers-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY BY THE month, a new clarence, horses and harness; the owner, a careful, sober and experienced man, will drive. Inquire in livery-stable, No. 215 East 38th-st.

VERY STYLISH PAIR CARRIAGE HORSES—16 hands; also, carriage and harness. Langan's stable, 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Ask for coachman JAMES.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BAY HORSE suitable for a coupe or derby; sound, gentle and powerful; stable, corner Lexington-av. and 40th-st. Owner's residence, No. 21 East 40th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET their second floor; all modern improvements; private table if desired; location very desirable; best reference given. Address C. P. B., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

THE HOUSES NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28th-st. having been re-let and having been refitted, repainted, and thoroughly renovated, apartments, rooms en suite and single, may be applied for on and after the 20th inst.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av.—A small private family will let several well-furnished rooms to gentlemen without board; also, a parlor floor, suitable for a physician or dentist; references given and required.

FOUR DOORS EAST OF 4TH-AV., NO. 108 East 23d-st.—Parties desiring choice apartments, en suite or single, with board, can find excellent accommodations at above location; table unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 42 JANE-ST., (NEAR ABINGDON-square.)—Neatly furnished front rooms on second and third floors to let with board to married or single gentlemen; terms moderate; references.

NO. 112 MADISON-AV.—A HANDSOME suite of five communicating rooms on second floor—(will be let together or single;) also, two desirable rooms on fourth floor to let, with first-class board.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST.—PARTIES willing to pay a remunerative price can find handsomely-furnished rooms and unexceptionable board; references exchanged.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suites of rooms; bath, &c., with private table; location unexceptionable; references exchanged. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

NO. 235 WEST 19TH-ST.—LARGE front room on second floor, furnished, to party of gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; private house; modern improvements.

A PARLOR FLOOR, WELL FURNISHED, to let to one or two gentlemen, without meals; has all modern improvements. Apply at No. 263 4th-av., near 21st-st.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway.—Pleasant rooms, en suite or single, with first-class board, attendance, &c.; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 70—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms with board; house newly fitted; elegant suites or entire floors, with private table, (first class;) references.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST.—PARTIES willing to pay a remunerative price can find handsomely-furnished rooms and unexceptionable board; references exchanged.

NO. 37 WEST 22D-ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished front and hall room on second floor; also other rooms with board; a basement suitable as a physician's office.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a party of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

NO. 59 WEST 19TH-ST.—ELEGANT suite of three large rooms handsomely furnished and all communicating; entire second floor; with strictly first-class board; reference.

NO. 32 WEST 28TH-ST.—SUITES OF rooms, with board, to families; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

SIXTEENTH-STREET, WEST, NO. 37.—Handsomely-furnished rooms on second and third floors, with good board, for families or gentlemen.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, in a small family. Apply at No. 40 West 21st-st.; references exchanged.

SECOND DOOR FROM UNION LEAGUE CLUB.—Two or three gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms, with or without board. No. 40 East 26th-st.

NO. 48 WEST 36TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Pleasant rooms, with board, for a family or gentlemen and wives; references.

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOMS, well furnished, with first-class board; references given and required. Apply at No. 24 West 30th-st.

A FINE FRONT ROOM, SECOND floor, furnished, to one or two gentlemen, private family. No. 36 Charles-st.

NO. 18 EAST 17TH-ST.—ROOMS WITHout board, for gentlemen only, between Union-square and 5th-av.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—TWO ALCOVE rooms, with first-class board. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD FOR THE WHOLE YEAR for families or single persons, at Roselle, N. J., one of the most attractive places on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from New-York and five minutes from Elizabeth, one-half block from depot, with good flag walk; house spacious and modern; rooms large and comfortable; terms from $7 to $10 per week; churches and schools convenient, making a very desirable and pleasant home; reference, A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.; HARRIET FLETCHER, Roselle, Union County, N. J.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMINARY, Amenia, N. Y., until Sept. 25. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for prospectus. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, N. Y., FOR the Fall. JAMES G. ROE.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIREPROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND—To rent, two villas, furnished and unfurnished; all modern improvements; charming, retired locality; shade and fruit trees; gardens planted; view unsurpassed; within thirty minutes of Wall-st. O. G. BENNETT, No. 9 Pine-st.; or, HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, 165th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

FURNISHED.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED palatial residence in Brooklyn to rent to a desirable tenant, $200 per month; neighborhood highly aristocratic; immediate possession. Principals only may address LATHROP, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

A SMALL FAMILY LIVING IN AND owning a large house, elegantly furnished, are willing to let some nice people live with them for a fair return. Write to E. W. L., *Tribune* Office.

TO LET—A THOROUGHLY FURNISHED house in West 47th-st., near 5th-av., in perfect order; will be let for one or more years to a private family only. Address OWNER, Box 127 *Times* Office.

FLOOR TO LET—ON THIRD FLOOR, IN private house, No. 117 West 38th-st., to a small, suitable family of adults only; reference required.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF years a dwelling with modern improvements, between 30th and 50th sts., 7th and Lexington avs.; rent not to exceed $2,000. Address, stating size, location, &c., W. S., No. 8 Park-place.

TEACHERS.

AN AMIABLE AND REFINED AMERICAN lady, largely experienced, and possessing most satisfactory testimonials as to ability, &c., desires to find a home for a brief season in some family or institution for which her services would be given as compensation; her acquirements are English, French, (which she speaks and writes) and Latin; has also taught the elements of music; country not objected to. Reference exchanged with SPES, Station D, or No. 77 Christopher-st.

WANTED—A RESIDENT TUTOR IN A private family; must be a gentleman; teach French, German and all the branches of a sound English education; take entire charge of the boys; board, washing and good salary to a competent person. Address, with references, RESIDENT TUTOR, No. 1½ Cedar-st., New-York.

AN ENGLISH LADY, WHO HAS HAD ten years' experience in tuition, and resided eight years in Paris, desires a daily engagement in a family or school to teach all the English branches, drawing, French and German; highest references. Address B. R., Christern's book-store, No. 77 University-place.

BOYS FITTED FOR COLLEGE BY an experienced tutor, Harvard graduate; also, instruction given in the languages, mathematics, and English branches. Address R. S. D., 237 West 38th-st.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING music, English, French and Latin in families and schools, desires a re-engagement. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,308 Post-office, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD WILL fit boys for college; also gives instruction in the English branches. Address J. W. H., No. 22 Stuyvesant-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—LOTTA.

LAST WEEK
OF
LOTTA,
who will close her very brilliant engagement by appearing as
THE LITTLE DETECTIVE,
in which she will personate
SIX DIFFERENT CHARACTERS.

LAST LOTTA MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 1½.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre; also, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

MONDAY, SEPT. 25,
THE GREAT TRAGEDIENNE,
MISS CUSHMAN,
SUPPORTED BY THE EMINENT ACTOR,
MR. WM. CRESWICK.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—CUSHMAN.

SPECIAL.

The management is pleased to announce a limited engagement with the great tragedienne,
MISS CUSHMAN,
who will make her first appearance in this City, after an absence of ten years,
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, SEPT. 25,
in her great role of
QUEEN CATHERINE,
in Shakespeare's grand tragedy of Henry VIII.
MISS CUSHMAN
will be supported by the eminent actor,
MR. WM. CRESWICK,
as CARDINAL WOLSEY.

The box-sheet for Miss Cushman's nights is now open.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, and every evening until further notice, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
First appearance of
Mr. GUS PHILLIPS,
the celebrated and original
OOFTY
GOOFT,
in a new comic drama written expressly for him by Mr. EDWIN F. DE NYSE, and christened after the great original,
OOFTY GOOFT.
Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE and Mr. J. B. STUDLEY will appear in the same.
In addition to the very powerful company, new scenery by the eminent artists
Mr. J. S. SCHELL and Mr. GEO. W. DAYTON.
New music, under the direction of Mr. H. TISSINGTON.
Mechanical effects by S. WALLIS and assistants.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

CROWDED HOUSES
EVERY NIGHT
testify to the great success of
G. L. FOX'S
world-renowned and Spectacular Ballet Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
G. L. FOX .... as .... Clown
THE GREAT KIRALFY TROUPE OF EUROPEAN ARTISTS.
Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WACHTEL IN GERMAN OPERA.

Stadt Theatre, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
Proprietors......Messrs. HAMAN & ROSENBERG
CARL ROSA and A. NUENDORFF.......Directors
DEBUT OF EUROPE'S GREATEST TENOR,
HERR THEODORE WACHTEL,
on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, in his unrivaled role of
THE POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU.
Prices, according to location, $4, $3, $2, $1 50, $1, 75c. and 50c.
The sale of seats for any night, commences today at the box-office of the theatre.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET OPERA-HOUSE,
Corner of Broadway,
WITH A NEW AND POWERFUL ORGANIZATION.
Admission—Parquet circle, 50 cents; parquet circle reserved, 75 cents; orchestra chairs, 75 cents; balcony, 35 cents; private boxes, $5.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE—23D-ST.

Bryant's Minstrels	Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed,
Bryant's Minstrels	McAndrews, Little Mac,
Bryant's Minstrels	Dan Bryant.

Seats secured in advance. Begins at 8.

$550,000 IN 721 CASH GIFTS.

Grand Gift Concert, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 31, 1871. By authority Ky. Legislature, in aid Pub. Library, Ky. Principal Gift $100,000, 720 Gifts from $50,000 to $100. Whole tickets, $10; half tickets, $5; quarter do., $2 50. R. T. Durrett, Pres. Pub. Lib., Ky.; Citizens' Bk., Tr. C. R. Peters, Manager, 120 Main-st., Louisville, Ky. Tickets and information at No. 3 Astor House, N. Y.

MME. GAZZANIGA AND SIGNOR ALBITES,

Instructors in all branches of correct singing. College of Music, No. 23 East 14th-st.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF Dancing, Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square and 42d-st., commences TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 4 and 8 P. M. Send for circulars containing full particulars.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 82 Fifth-av., corner 14th-st. Classes will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at 8 P. M., for gentlemen. TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at 10½ A. M., for ladies only. SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at 2 P. M., for young ladies, misses and masters. Private lessons given now. Circulars at the Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 175 State, corner of Court-st., Brooklyn, now open.—Classes for gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings; children, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Send for a circular.

DUHAM'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th-st.—Tuesday and Friday evenings. Boston and all dances taught in one quarter; six dances in six private lessons.

STEAMBOATS.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE—Landing at College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Glenwood and Roslyn. Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) SUNDAY, Sept. 17, at 9:30 A. M., stopping at 27th-st. each way. Returning will leave Roslyn at 2:30; Glen Cove, 3:15 P. M., Townsend's Grove, at Glenwood, free of charge.

A PLEASANT SUNDAY EXCURSION to Harlem and High Bridge.—The old-established and favorite line of steamers, SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE, will make hourly and half-hourly trips from Peck-slip to Harlem, landing at 34th-st. each way. Fare to Harlem, 15 cents. Last boat leaves Harlem at 6:30 P. M. These boats connect with the old and only line to High Bridge.

EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAKWATER.—The splendid sea-going steamer HAVANA will leave for the above places MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZzens', Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:30 and 27th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:30 A. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT for Albany and Troy, from Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.,) at 6 o'clock, connecting with early express-trains on Monday morning for the West and North.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT CO.

Through trains connecting with this Road leave New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (except Sundays,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.
Drawing-room cars with 12:15 train.
Passengers by this route avoid the passage around Point Judith, and reach Newport in less than eight hours. THEODORE WARREN, Agent.

SHIPPING.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch for Havana steam-ship BIENVILLE, Capt. J. B. BAKER, as an extra steamer on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 12 M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight only inquire of A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA.

The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamship SAXONIA, Capt. WINZEN, on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock. For freight apply
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.—SIXTH WEEK.

Most positively the last of the brilliant engagement of the
QUEEN OF BURLESQUE,
Miss LYDIA THOMPSON,
and
HER NEW COMPANY,
who, by special request of a large number of the patrons of this theatre, absent from the City during the run of

BLUE BEARD,	will reproduce it, with all
BLUE BEARD,	its charming musical local
BLUE BEARD,	hits, &c., &c.,

ON MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18.

FOUR NIGHTS ONLY,	BLUE BEARD.
FOUR NIGHTS ONLY,	BLUE BEARD.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 22,
BENEFIT OF MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,
when she will personate four characters in
A PROTEAN COMEDY,
and produce the established Thompson burlesque of
LURLINE.
Miss Eliza Weathersby and sister making their first appearance on the occasion as members of Miss Thompson's new company.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Corner Broadway and 14th-st.
ROBERT W. BUTLER.........................Manager.
SECOND WEEK—OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
OF THIS SPLENDID NEW THEATRE.
Every Evening during this week, the comic, trick and fairy pantomime of PAT-A-CAKE BAKER'S MAN, including the grand Harlequinade, by the Martinetti-Ravel Troupe. The Home of the Butterflies, by the magnificent Corps de Ballet. Mlle. Bonfanti, Premiere Danseuse. Mlle. Bertha, the Charming Danseuse. The Great Mathews Family in their versatile performances. The farces of MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE, and HE WOULD BE AN ACTOR! Misses Belle Howitt, Lizzie Wilmore, and Mr. Felix Rogers. Miss Annie Adams, the Serio-Comic Vocalist, in entirely new songs. Mr. Fred. Foster, Comedian and Vocalist. Hughey Dougherty, Ashcroft and Morton, Wambold and De Angelis, in songs and dances. Mlle. Geraldine and George Leopold on the trapeze. Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
(24th-st., near Broadway. Begins at 8.)

EVERY EVENING,
the great drama of the times,
DIVORCE!

Third week. Houses crowded to the doors.
_ Seats secured TEN DAYS in advance.
DIVORCE Matinee SATURDAY NEXT, at 1½ o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.

POSITIVELY THE LAST FIVE NIGHTS
of the
VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA,
prior to their departure for the West.
ANNA ELZER,
THE MARVELOUS CHILD-SOPRANO, AND
MR. JACOB MULLER,
THE UNRIVALED BARITONE, ON
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY,
SATURDAY, Sept. 18, 19, 20, 22, 23.
LAST GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY, Sept. 23.
Seats secured at Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, No. 701, and theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, ONLY GRAND CONCERT, BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON AT 2 P. M.,
LAST MATINEE OF EAST LYNNE.
LUCILLE WESTERN,
in her original creation of
EAST LYNNE.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
LUCILLE WESTERN
in LUCRETIA BORGIA,
with the favorite drama of
LOST IN LONDON.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEODORE THOMAS.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE
GRAND SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING
will appear
THEODORE THOMAS' ENTIRE GRAND ORCHESTRA of over Fifty Distinguished Performers, as organized of Theodore Thomas' Concerts during the Fall and Winter seasons.
Admission as usual, 50 cents.

DAN RICE,

with his
PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS,
WILL OPEN ON 14TH-ST.,
Between 2d and 3d avs.,
FOR A SHORT SEASON,
MONDAY, SEPT. 25.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES.

The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices,

And upon the most favorable terms of payment.

We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.
Chickering & Sons,
No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid, or to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

SIGNOR A. BENDELARI WILL REsume his lessons in vocal music on MONDAY, Sept. 18. Address at his residence, No. 9 East 17th-st.

HOTELS.

MADISON-SQUARE HOUSE,

No. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway. Elegant suites of rooms, with or without private table.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, MURRAY Hill, Nos. 380, 382, and 384 5th-av.—This new and elegantly furnished house is now open; table d'hote; fine suites and single rooms; very favorable arrangements can be made for the Winter season. W. L. FISH, Proprietor.

THE LELANDS' NEW HOTEL, STURTEVANT HOUSE, Broadway, corner of 28th and 29th sts., New-York. Board $3 50 per day; with elevator; the great central location. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEMENT wishes a position as companion to an invalid lady, or would take care of a child and do sewing; has highest references. Call from 11 till 3, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 14 West 25th-st.

AN EXPERIENCED SICK NURSE wishes a few engagements; unexceptionable recommendations from former patrons and physicians. Call at or address No. 315 East 27th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress, or the care of linen-room; has reference from the manager of one of the first institutions. Can be seen for two days at No. 292 3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts. Mrs. MILLER.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or would do chamberwork; City references. Call at No. 291 8th-av.

A COMPETENT DRESS-MAKER WISHES engagements to go out by the day; an excellent operator. Address C. R., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or will take work home. Call or address, for two days, 162 West 32d-st., Room 2.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A GOOD situation for his coachman, a Protestant single man who has been in his family for the past 3½ years; perfectly sober, willing and obliging, and understands all about horses. Can be seen with his present employer, No. 6 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotchman as coachman; not long in this country; an excellent groom; good reference. Address N. Y., Box No. 153 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; can be seen with his present employer; three years and a half references. Call on or address No. 8 West 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; best City reference; is perfectly sober, obliging and a careful driver. Address C., Box No. 206 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom, or coachman and gardener; thoroughly competent in either capacity; excellent references. Call or address No. 436 6th-av., harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WATCHman, porter, or packer, by a Protestant man, recently disengaged and highly recommended. No. 422 East 15th-st., bakery.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man; has had two and a half years' experience in a store as book-keeper and salesman in a New-England city; Brooklyn reference. Address W. P. H., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH City references; French or German preferred. Apply between 11 and 3 o'clock Monday, at basement door of No. 23 East 38th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

TIE-MAKERS—WANTED AT UNION ADAMS & CO.'S, No. 637 Broadway, young ladies to learn, only such as can sew handsomely and are accustomed to finest work.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPERIENCED LAUNdress; must have good City references, and a Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 39 West 11th-st.

AMONG THE SHIP-BUILDERS.

Condition of Affairs in the Yards About the City.

Not a Vessel Building on Manhattan Island—Some Activity in the Greenpoint and Brooklyn Yards—Views of Leading Builders of Wooden Vessels.

The ship-building interest in the vicinity of New-York seems just now to have "spurted" into a briskness which, though not at all equal to that which distinguished it in ante-bellum times, nevertheless presents a marked contrast with the condition of things two years ago. In those yards which front on the East River in the City proper, however, the same dullness that has reigned therein since the close of the war still exists. Those once busy localities, where the air was made resonant with the clang of the anvil, the harsh rasp of the saw, and the taps of countless hammers in the hands of industrious mechanics, are now silent. The sites once occupied as ship-yards, are now used as lumber-yards, coal-yards, places for storage, and for other purposes. There is not a vessel being built on Manhattan Island today! Our reporter has visited the yards on the Long Island side of the river, and below will be found the result of his investigations:

The only yards in which building is going on in the neighborhood of New-York are the following: HENRY STEERS', Greenpoint; JOHN ENGLIS & SON'S, Greenpoint; LAWRENCE & FOULKE'S, Greenpoint; THOS. STACK'S, North Sixth-street, Williamsburg, and C. & R. POLLION'S, foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn. The large yards on the New-York side of the river, where Mr. WEBB, Messrs. WESTERVELT & SON, and other noted builders used to turn out such splendid specimens of naval architecture, are all devoted to other purposes; and the yards on the Long Island side, other than those above mentioned, are unoccupied. In conversation with the proprietors of such yards as are now engaged in building, the TIMES' representative learned some important facts. The substance of this conversation we give below:

REPORTER—How do you account for the temporary briskness which prevails in your line of business just now?

BUILDER—Well, I hardly know how to account for it. The few orders we received surprised us as much as any one. We do not expect to see this present briskness last for a long time. The fact is we can do but very little until Congress comes to our relief in some way or other.

REPORTER—Would a repeal of the present tariff law, so far as it affects the materials for ship-building, help you?

BUILDER—Undoubtedly it would. Everything that now enters into the construction of a ship is taxed inordinately. Take for instance the hackmatack timber, of which the "knees" are made. The most of this comes from Canada. We get some from Maine, it is true, but not a great deal. Now this timber is taxed, and the tax added to the cost of transportation makes it come very dear to us. The same may be said of imported iron. The builder in Canada has none of this tariff to pay in either case. Again, we are compelled to pay much higher wages to our men than are paid in Canada; and, as a consequence, the building of a ship here is more costly than it is there. We are in no condition to compete with the builder in Canada; hence we cannot get the work which goes there.

REPORTER—Are there not other reasons why the building trade has been so dull, heretofore?

BUILDER—Well, yes. The plain fact is that for the past six years the world has been overstocked with ships; and this overstocking has arisen from divers causes. One, and probably the most prominent, and the latest of them is the building of great railroads. The Pacific Railroad across our own country, for instance, cut off not less than one hundred ships. Formerly, as you are well aware, all our domestic trade with California was carried on over ocean routes, either by way of the Isthmus, or round the Horn. Now it comes, for the most part, over the Pacific Railroad. Then, too, this road has actually shortened the distance between New-York and China and Japan, and thus thrown out the ships formerly in this trade. The goods that once came by ship from those countries are now carried by water only as far as San Francisco, where they are put on board the cars, and in eight or ten days thereafter they are in the hands of the merchant in New-York. Commerce invariably seeks the shortest route for transportation; and in this case the "cut-off" has been so great that the old ocean routes, except for the very bulkiest class of merchandise, are practically unused. When the other contemplated roads to the Pacific are built, this condition of things will, of course, be made worse for the shipping interest.

REPORTER—Do you have any fear as to this plethora of ships affecting our domestic trade?

BUILDER—I have sometimes thought it would affect us very seriously in this particular, though it may be some time yet before it does so. All depends upon the action of Congress. This much I know, that last year there were not less than two hundred ships in Europe waiting for the repeal of our Navigation laws, in order to pitch into our domestic trade at once. Of course this would throw our own ships out of employment to a very great extent, and would, as a consequence, injure the building interest still more. There is a principle of patriotism in this connection which is generally lost sight of; and it is contended by some that commerce has nothing whatever to do with patriotism. What I mean is this: if a farmer desires to sell a large quantity of grain, for instance, for European shipment, he cares nothing at all whether it goes in an American or foreign bottom. So long as he gets his price for the grain, that is all he desires. Let American commerce look out for itself, is his motto, and he is not anxious for any legislation that shall help it onward. Now the agricultural interest, considered in point of numbers, leads the commercial, and politicians will of course have a special regard to that interest which wields the more potent influence at the ballot-box. That is one great reason, I apprehend, why Congress has done nothing for us as yet.

REPORTER—How about the construction of iron ships?

BUILDER—Well, that seems to be all the rage just now, and it is unaccountable to me, though, being an interested party I may be prejudiced. I have never yet seen it demonstrated that an iron ship is more serviceable than a well-built wooden one. My preferences are, of course, for wooden vessels. There is a great deal of nonsense put forth just now as to the superior durability of iron ships. This much is certain, if an iron vessel strikes she's gone. But with a wooden ship there is a chance of saving life, vessel and cargo even then. I may be mistaken, but I think that this rage for iron ships will play itself out after awhile, and then whatever building is to be done will be of wood.

REPORTER—I don't see any repairing of vessels going on in any of the yards. That used to be an important item; how do you account for its absence now? Even if the building interest has slackened vessels must undergo repairs, and I am suprised to find that very little of this class of work is being done here.

BUILDER—That is easily explained. The absence of this class of work had its beginning in the foolish (I might say almost suicidal) action of the journeymen ship-carpenters, calkers, riggers and ship-joiners. About five years ago we had a great deal of repairing to do. Although the building interest had slackened materially—for all that was then being done was the completing of vessels contracted for long before—we still could keep the men employed at repair work. But, unfortunately for themselves and for us, the men struck for higher wages—more than we could afford to pay—and the owners thereupon took their vessels to other places for repairs. Many of them went to Eastern ports, and the others to the towns on the Long Island and Connecticut shores, where the work could be done much cheaper. We lost the trade, and up to this time have regained none of it; and though wages have come down, I don't know as we ever shall.

REPORTER—What wages are you now paying to carpenters?

BUILDER—Three dollars and a half a day.

REPORTER—Do you find men sufficient for your purposes?

BUILDER—As yet, yes; but should a necessity arise for turning out a large number of ships speedily we would, I think, find ourselves in a strait. You see a great many ship-carpenters, joiners, calkers, &c., have entered into other avocations, and having become settled down in them, are unwilling to leave them. Numbers have turned their attention to house-carpentering, cabinet-making, &c.; others are keeping small stores; others, again, have settled down on small farms out West. In fact they have scattered and entered into countless branches of business. I know some that are conductors and drivers on our City railroads. One of the best men I ever had in my employ is now a carman, and doing well. Lately I asked him to come into the yard again, but he refused, alleging as a reason that he had built up a good paying business with his horse and cart; that he never made less than $18 per week, and that he did not feel justified in giving up this, a surety, for what he was convinced was only a temporary and partial revival of his legitimate trade, even though, for a time, he should get $3 50 per day by so doing.

REPORTER—Have any boys entered the business as apprentices?

BUILDER—Not one, so far as I know, within the past five years. How could they, when there has been no business doing? You can't make theoretical ship-carpenters. Of all other trades it is the one which must be learned by actual practice. One of my own sons, the other day, canvassed this matter for himself. At first he thought he would come into the yard here and learn the trade of me. I did not encourage that idea in him, for I knew the business was, to say the least, precarious; so he finally decided to become a house-carpenter, (as he was determined to have a trade of some kind,) and I heartily approved his choice. The absence of young journeymen is one of the reasons why I say that if there were a sudden call for ships (produced by another war, or by some other cause,) we should find ourselves lacking in American mechanics, and would have to depend on foreign journeymen, in great part, to do our work. It is a pity, too, for our own mechanics are far superior to those of other countries, considered either as to the quantity or quality of the work they can turn out in any given time. Many merchants who have had ships built in Canada, have told me that they would have preferred to have them built here, so far as the quality of the mechanism and the speed with which they could be turned off the stocks are concerned, but they did not feel warranted in incurring the extra expense that would result if they did so. The fact is, we can beat the world in ship-building.

REPORTER—Then, to sum up, your idea is, that this increased activity in the business is only temporary?

BUILDER—I say, as I said before, that the business will be affected for better or for worse by three things: 1st. By Congressional action; 2d, by the cessation of the present furor for iron ships; and 3d, by the construction of great railroads from ocean port to ocean port. At present, I am of opinion that the trade is not materially better than it was last year. What new work we now have on hand will do very little more than recompense us for the long time that our ship-yards have been lying idle.

Below will be found a summary of the work now being prosecuted, and also of the vessels that have been built during the past twelve months:

HENRY STEER'S yard, Greenpoint.—Mr. STEERS has now on the stocks, for the Government, a steamer (propeller) to be used as a dredge-boat in the Mississippi River, and also as a United States transport for the Western waters when occasion requires. She will be stationed for the most part just above the delta of the river, and engaged in keeping a certain depth of water on the bar in that locality. She is to be 190 feet long, 32 feet breadth of beam, and 24 feet depth of hold. She will have two engines of 300 horse-power each, now being built by ROCHE & SON.

At this yard there is also being built a large derrick for the corporation of New-York, to be used under the direction of the Commissioners of Docks and Piers, in the construction of the contemplated new wharves in this City. Its dimensions are 100 by 60 feet, and it will be fitted up with most powerful machinery for lifting and placing the large blocks of stone of which the new piers are to be constructed. Attached to this derrick there will be a pile-driver of great power.

During the past year Mr. STEERS has built a ferry-boat for the Shore Line Railroad, to run from New-London to Groton, Conn., where, as many of our readers may recollect, the old horse-boat used to convey passengers. This boat is 200 feet long, 37 feet breadth of beam and 10 feet depth of hold. He also rebuilt the yacht *Palmer*. He now has contracts for building three steamers—one for the New-Orleans trade; one, a ferry-boat, to run on the Hunter's Point Ferry as a companion boat to the *Southampton*, and the third is to run on the route between New-Orleans and Havana.

JOHN ENGLIS & SON'S yard, Greenpoint.—At this yard there is now being built a steamer (propeller) for Messrs. ALEXANDER & SON, to be a companion boat to the *City of Merida*, built at this yard about one year and a half ago, and now running on the New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship line. She is to be 250 feet long, 37 feet breadth of beam, and 26½ feet depth of hold, and to be fitted up in the same style as the *Merida*.

Messrs. ENGLIS & SON have just completed a steamer for MENDEZ & Co., to be run on the coasting route between the various Cuban ports. She is 900 tons burden, 220 feet long, 35 feet 8 inches breadth of beam, and 11½ feet depth of hold. Her engine is 52-inch cylinder and 11 feet stroke of piston.

At this yard, also, the ferry-boat *Martha* has just been rebuilt for the Greenpoint Ferry Company. She has everything new above the water-line.

This firm have a contract for building a side-wheel steamer for the New-England and Nova Scotia Steam-ship Company. She is to be 250 feet long, 34 feet breadth of beam, and 14 feet depth of hold.

Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKES' yard, Greenpoint.—Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKES are building a side-wheel steamer for the Morrisania Steam-ship Company, to ply on the East River between one of the lower slips and Harlem. She has 160 feet length of keel, 27 feet breadth of beam, and 8½ feet depth of hold. The dimensions of the engine, now being constructed by Messrs. FLETCHER, HARRISON & CO., are, cylinder, 44 inches, stroke of piston, 8 feet. The joiner-work of this boat is to be similar to that of the steamer *Morrisania*.

A new steamer for the Harlem Navigation Company is also being built at this yard. Her dimensions are 170 feet length of keel, 26 feet breadth of beam, and 8½ feet depth of hold. Her engines, also being built by Messrs. FLETCHER, HARRISON & CO., are to be 48 inches cylinder, and 8 feet stroke of piston. The joiner-work of this boat is to be patterned after that of the *Sylvan Glen*, now plying between Fulton Ferry and Harlem. Both these boats will be running by Jan. 1, 1872.

During the past year Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKES have built the steamer *Morrisania*, companion boat to the *Meta*, now running in the employ of the Harlem Navigation Company. She is 155 feet long, 27 feet breadth of beam, and 8½ feet depth of hold.

Also, the steamer *Martha's Vineyard*, for the New-Bedford and Martha's Vineyard Steam-ship Company, used particularly for conveying passengers to the Methodist camp-meeting ground at Martha's Vineyard. Her dimensions are 170 feet length of keel, 28 feet breadth of beam and 9½ feet depth of hold. Her engines were built by Messrs. HUBBARD & WHITTAKER, of Brooklyn.

Also, the propeller *Alfred T. Walcot*, used for Sandy Hook towing. This boat is 100 feet long, 22 feet breadth of beam and 10½ feet depth of hold.

THOMAS STACK'S yard, foot of North Sixth-street, Williamsburg.—Mr. STACK is building, for the United States Government, a propeller steamer to be used as a tender for light-houses on the Pacific coast. Her dimensions are: Length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet. She is to be fitted up with one compound engine having cylinders of 36 and 22 inches, and 34 inches stroke of piston.

During the past year Mr. STACK built the steamer *Florida*, which is of the following dimensions: 183 feet on deck, 31 feet breadth of beam, and 10 feet depth of hold. This steamer, it will be remembered, was seized by the United States Government on suspicion of being engaged to carry arms and ammunition to the Cuban insurgents, but was subsequently released, after which she was sold to parties in Canada, and is now employed as a coaster between ports in the British Dominions.

Messrs. C. & R. POLLION'S yard, foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn.—The Messrs. POLLION have nothing on the stocks at present. During the past year they have been mainly engaged in building yachts, as follows:

The *Dreadnaught*, (schooner yacht,) built for Capt. SAMUELS; size, 121 feet keel, 24½ feet breadth of beam, and 11 feet depth of hold.

The *Agnes*, (schooner yacht,) built for EDWARD HARVEY; size, 60 feet length of keel, 16½ feet breadth of beam, and 6 feet depth of hold.

The *Fearless*, (sloop yacht,) built for J. R. MAXWELL; size, 60 feet length of keel, 18½ feet breadth of beam, and 6 feet depth of hold.

They have also built the propeller *Wm. Orton*, dispatch-boat of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The dimensions of this boat are: 60 feet length of keel, 13 feet breadth of beam, and 6 feet depth of hold; tonnage, about 65 tons.

Also, the elevator *Scotia*, for the International Elevator Company. Size—85 feet long, 22 feet breadth of beam, and 9 feet depth of hold.

Among the prominent repair-jobs done by this firm is the rebuilding of the ship *William F. Storer*, (now the *Hamilton Fish*,) a large vessel of 1,628 tons, which, it will be remembered, was burned about one year ago, while lying at her dock adjoining the slip of the Fulton Ferry. This vessel is owned by Messrs. CHARLES H. MARSHALL & Co.

Messrs. POLLION also lengthened the steamer *Zodiac*, belonging to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO. This steamer was cut in two amidships, and an addition of 45 feet made to her length.

The above comprises all the work that is now doing, or that has been done during the past year, in the vicinity of New-York.

Mr. STEERS intends after this year to close his yard at Greenpoint, (the property has already been rented to parties for carrying on other avocations,) and will transfer his business to Chester, Del., where he intends to enter into the building of iron vessels.

THE TORPEDO TRAGEDY.

Disposition of the Seized Explosives—They are Thrown into the River—Death of Mr. Goldschmidt.

The scene of the late torpedo disaster, at No. 120 Beekman-street, continues to attract large numbers of curious visitors. Capt. NEARY, of the Second Precinct, keeps a detail of Police on the premises to warn off all intruders. Were it not for this precaution the building would be overrun with people, and possibly more damage result from the unexploded torpedoes, yet supposed to be scattered about in the *débris*. Several of these exploded under the feet of the officers yesterday. In the afternoon the four cases, containing 25,000 of the missiles, were taken charge of by Mr. CHARLES E. GILDERSLEEVE, Chief of the Bureau of Combustibles, and conveyed to Firemen's Hall. There in the cellar vaults were eight other cases, containing 50,000 of the infernal explosives, which the same officer had seized during July. The entire lot was placed on a truck, and, under the supervision of Mr. GILDERSLEEVE and his assistants, was transferred to the Fire Department steamer *John Fuller*, which steamed out to the middle of the North River. With great care each case was opened and the contents thrown into the seething waters. Thus 75,000 of the death-dealing "toys" were disposed of.

There now remains in the shattered store only a quantity of fire-crackers, some rockets, candles, flags, &c. One of the Fire Patrol discovered several of the old style of "double-headers," a dangerous pyrotechnic, the sale of which has long since been interdicted by law. If what is rumored be true, there has been at various times a mass of explosive and combustible material stored in the store sufficient to have blown up the entire block. It is said that other establishments in this City are now stocked with dangerous stuff, liable at any moment to scatter death and destruction around.

Mr. MICHAEL GOLDSCHMIDT, one of the firm of KLUEBER & GOLDSCHMIDT, who was injured in the explosion in Beekman-street, on Thursday, died yesterday noon at his residence, No. 97 Dean-street, Brooklyn, near Smith-street, where he had been removed from the Park Hospital, in this City. Coroner JONES took charge of the remains and impaneled the following jurymen: Herman Goldsmith, No. 287 Gold-street; B. Schellenberg, No. 127 Duffield-street; J. Adler, No. 608 Fulton-avenue; Isador Norden, No. 121 Bridge-street; M. Sternberger, No. 296 Bridge-street; R. Strauss, No. 27 Concord-street; M. L. Leibman, No. 141 Myrtle-avenue; A. Weeksler, No. 445 Gold-street; and S. Lederer, No. 159 Navy-street. The inquest will be held on Wednesday next.

The deceased will be buried on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Jewish Cemetery, and the remains will be escorted by the Mount Nebo Lodge, F. & A. M.; Washington Lodge, I. O. B. B.; Reuben Lodge, F. S. of I., and Samuel Lodge, I. O. B. B., Brooklyn.

The Alleged Gold Conspiracy.

The operators in gold and stocks spent their leisure time yesterday in discussing the possible effect of the action of Judge BEDFORD in charging the Grand Jury to find bills against parties who were engaged in the prosecution of speculations which were likely to result injuriously to the mercantile community. The gentlemen who had been engaged in the business were disposed to treat the matter lightly, and maintained that it was an unwarrantable interference with their affairs, they claiming that they had a right to do as they pleased with the gold or greenbacks that they bought. One plan which they proposed to try, by way of evading any enactment, was to refuse to lend gold at all, and thereby compel those who must borrow to purchase in the market for cash and return it the next day through the clearing-house. In this way the bull operators would be able to make, as profit, the difference between cash and regular transactions. But this movement will fail unless there is a combination, and if a clique should be formed to carry out such a scheme, it will fall under the ban of at least a forced construction of the Conspiracy law. It is stated on good authority that this action of Judge BEDFORD'S originated with certain importers, who requested him to apply the law to such parties as were engaged in squeezing the loan rate in the gold market. They urged that the course of these men was prejudicial to the interests of commerce, as exchange was deranged, and values were unsettled, and that the power rested with the Court to bring the matter to the attention of the Grand Jury. Judge BEDFORD considered the question, and finally resolved to do as he had been requested. Next week a paper, numerously signed, will be presented Judge BEDFORD, commending his action and urging him to prosecute all conspirators against the peace and dignity of the State, represented by the importers, who are on the short side of the market. The banks are, it is alleged, lending their aid to these movements for crippling the finances of the street by taking on special deposit, coin certificates, and lending the money, which is deposited by the importers and other merchants, upon them. In this way—supposing the specie reserve in the banks is only ten millions—a clique in gold may hold four millions of their own, and may borrow three millions more, on such collateral as cannot be disturbed. This leaves but three millions for the legitimate uses of the merchants, who, by not protesting against this course of the banks, furnish a stick with which to break their own backs. It is probable that the action of Judge BEDFORD will have the effect of deterring operators who might otherwise be induced to combine, for the purpose of squeezing the gold or greenback market, from doing so.

A Boy Ground to Pieces in a Flint Cracker.

JOHN KELLY, 17 years old, employed in Golding's Flint Works, at Trenton, N. J., while walking along the second story of the factory, on Friday night, about 10 o'clock, stumbled and fell through a hole in the floor into the flint cracker below. He was run into the wheels and his body passed out into the water below, literally ground up. The body was recovered in a horribly mangled condition, and totally unrecognizable.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Army and Navy Club held its first reunion of the season last evening at its club-house, No. 16 Fifth-avenue. Among the officers present were Gens. Wright, Van Allen, McMahon, Graham, Cullum, Jones, Smith, Catlin, Kiddoo, Davis, Keeve and Sharpe; Cols. Perry and Morgan; Majors Wilson, Mayell, Patrick, Cooney and Bullard; Adjutant Colgate, Admiral Gordon, Lieut.-Commander Stevenson, Capt. Ransom, Capt. Cunningham, Medical Inspector George Peck, Lieuts. Meade and Stavey, of the Pay Corps, and Lieut. McMurtrie, of the Medical Corps.

Justice DOWLING and President SMITH, of the Board of Police, were driving up Broadway, yesterday, in a light buggy behind a fine team of horses. When opposite Fourth-street the pole of the vehicle snapped in two and one of the horses fell, but the skillful management of the lines by Mr. SMITH prevented any serious accident.

MARTIN KRAFT and HENRY TURNER were brought before Commissioner OSBORNE, yesterday, on the charge of forging the names of two parties to a bond and stipulation in the District Court. KRAFT was held to bail in $10,000 and TURNER was committed in default of $5,000 for examination.

CAROLINE FARRELL, wife of WILLIAM FARRELL, an ex-sergeant of Police, and daughter of the notorious Fifth-avenue abortionist, was committed to Ward's Island yesterday, on the complaint of her husband, for habitual drunkenness.

Yesterday afternoon a cart belonging to the New-York Gas Company, with a mule attached, was standing in Broadway, near the Battery, when stage No. 114, of the Fourth-avenue line, came up, and the wheels passed over the fore left foot of the mule, crushing the bone, just above the fetlock. The Gas Company intend suing the Stage line, as it is alleged the accident occurred through the carelessness of the stage-driver. The mule had to be killed.

Dr. GEORGE W. CLARKE, a native of Saratoga, and proprietor of the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute of this City, has received through the *Daily Saratogian* a highly-commendatory notice both of himself and the Institute over which he has so long presided. The article referred to will be found in another column.

Mr. DAVID H. CROWLEY, who has served for the past three years as a United States Deputy Marshal, and who has been connected with numerous important Government cases, resigned his position on Friday last. He was regarded as an excellent and able officer by the leading officials in the Federal Courts and the District-Attorney's office.

JOHN RYAN, of No. 10 Harrison-street, while engaged yesterday in unloading a hogshead of sugar from a truck, the horses started and the hogshead rolled on him, fatally crushing him. He was removed to the Park Hospital.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice COX, FRANCIS LOOMIS was charged with breaking into the premises of ZEBEDIAH QUIMBY, of No. 1,228 Broadway, and attempting to steal a quantity of jewelry worth $10,000. He was held to answer.

JOHN CASEY, of No. 331 West Thirty-eighth-street, was arrested yesterday by one of Mr. BERGH'S officers for driving a horse with large ulcerated sores on the back under the saddle. The prisoner was committed by Justice COX.

HOSKOWA JUNGERO, the Japanese Commissioner of Agriculture, visited the American Institute Fair yesterday, and exhibited great interest in the display of arts and manufactures.

Yesterday Justice DOWLING fined THOMAS FOLEY, of Hoboken; JOHN FONGIE, of Westchester, and JACOB FOX, of No. 36 Desbrosses-street, $5 each for driving horses with raw sores under the harness.

RICHARD MORSON, charged with stealing a Webster's Dictionary from the American News Company, was committed for trial by Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, yesterday.

Deputy Marshal PURVIS captured CHARLES KOBBE, a deserter from Governor's Island, yesterday, at a drug-store in Sixth-avenue, where he was serving as a porter.

Col. MCKENZIE and Capt. WEBSTER, of the British Army, and Hon. JOHN GROESBECK, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Judge J. S. BLACK, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. C. C. ADAMS, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

Commodore LE ROY and Capt. LEWIS, of the United States Navy, and Dr. WARRENSTONE, of New-Orleans, are at the New-York Hotel.

Baron LEDERER, the Austrian Minister, is at the Brevoort House.

Count CORTE, the Italian Minister, left the Brevoort House, yesterday, for Newport.

Music to-morrow by the Central Park Band at Mount Morris' square, at 4½ P. M.

BROOKLYN.

Dr. PERRY and Mme. VAN BUSKIRK, the New-York abortionists charged with killing Miss EMILY A. POST, were indicted by the Grand Jury, and arraigned before Judge Troy, in the Court of Sessions yesterday, for manslaughter. They will be tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer next month.

Yesterday JAMES ALLAN, a colored resident of Crow Hill, got into a quarrel with JAMES FORREST, also colored, when ALLAN took a hammer and struck FORREST twice on the head, almost breaking his skull. The wounded man was taken home, and ALLAN was arrested.

The customary weekly concert at Prospect Park was omitted yesterday afternoon, owing to the threatened appearance of rain. The concerts, which are supported by some of the best citizens of Brooklyn, have become quite popular.

Yesterday was very generally observed by the Israelites as the first day of the New Year. Most of their places of business were closed, and service was performed in all the synagogues.

Several new close cars of a novel pattern are to be placed upon the Flushing-avenue line to-morrow.

BRIDGET CUDDAN was arrested yesterday for stealing $26 from her employer, JOHN WILLIAMS, of Hicks-street.

The Police made 473 arrests in the city during the past week.

LONG ISLAND.

In the race between the yachts *Tony Miller*, owned by Hon. JAMES M. OAKLEY, and the *Mary*, owned by A. A. DEGRAW, the *Miller* won by four minutes. The course sailed was forty-two miles and the stakes $500.

The citizens of Riverhead are soliciting subscriptions to defray the expenses in drawing away the mud and sand from the shores of the Peconic River and from the dock where the Government dredge leaves it, and B. F. HOWELL, N. D. PETTY and A. T. TIRRELL have been appointed to receive the subscriptions.

JOHN WALL, a farmer living in the vicinity of Jamaica, on his way home, on Friday evening last, fell from his wagon, receiving a compound fracture of his right leg. The wagon ran over a little girl named MURRAY, causing serious injuries.

The Suffolk County Democratic Convention has been called to meet at Riverhead, Thursday evening next, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention and the County Convention.

The Long Island Presbytery have made arrangements for the installation of Rev. A. L. CLARK, as pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Greenport, on Tuesday.

STATEN ISLAND.

The difficulty which existed between the Richmond County Police and the New-Brighton trustees, regarding the detention of prisoners, has been amicably settled.

The Board of Trustees of New-Brighton have appropriated $250 to each of the fire-engine companies of that village, and the sum of $750 toward the purchase of a steamer.

The Independent Democratic Club, last evening, at Stapleton, indorsed the nomination of SAMUEL R. BRICK, Jr., for Assembly from Richmond County.

The Stapleton annual regatta will take place on the 28th inst. Twelve yachts have already been entered.

A public examination of applicants for admission to the Cornell University will be held in the Court-house at Richmond on the 21st inst.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Financial differences exist between the old and new Boards of Education of District No. 1, of West Farms. The new Board allege that the old Board has not paid over to them the balance of money which remained in their hands.

About 5,000 persons visited the County Fair at White Plains, yesterday. There will be trotting matches to-morrow, one for $500, and two for $100 each.

MARGARET DOWLING, of Milton, who was found dead in her bed, yesterday, at the Coroner's inquest it was shown that she died from hemorrhage of the lungs.

The September term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer will commence to-morrow.

NEW-JERSEY.

An interesting will case came up yesterday before Judge BEDLE. A gentleman named LANE, owner of a large amount of property in Massachusetts, died in Hudson County, making a will perfectly valid in New-Jersey, but under which, it is claimed, that no property in Massachusetts can be bequeathed, since the law in that State requires the presence of three witnesses at the execution of a will, while that of New-Jersey requires only two. Decision was reserved.

The horses attached to the carriage of Mr. HUDNUT, the New-York druggist, ran away yesterday, at Orange, and collided with a grocery wagon. Two children who were in the carriage sustained slight injuries.

PATRICK HOUGHEY was arrested, yesterday, in Hoboken, charged with having attacked and robbed JOHN RUSSELL of $125. He was sent to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THOMAS MCCABE was yesterday arrested in Newark, charged with having robbed MARK DEMPSEY of a watch and chain.

Jersey City Engine Company No. 9, which has been to Saratoga, taking part in the tournament, returned home yesterday.

The Cape May County Fair netted $900. The oldest woman in the county presented the prize pumpkin.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 16—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅜ for money and the account. American securities—5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93⅝; 1865s, 93⅛; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 90⅝.

2 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅜ for money and the account. American securities closed—5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93⅝; 1865s, 93⅛; 1867s, 92⅞; 10-40s, 90⅝.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—French Rentes are quoted at 57f. 92c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16—10½ A. M.—COTTON opened firm; Middling Upland, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

2 P. M.—COTTON firm; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.@9⅜d.; the sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for export and speculation.

Evening—BACON, 37s. 6d. per cwt. for Short-ribbed Middles. Common ROSIN 8s. 6d. per cwt. Spirits TURPENTINE, 41s. per cwt.

CHEESE—55s. BACON—36s. for Cumberland Cut. TALLOW—42s. 9d.

LONDON, Sept. 16—2 P. M.—SUGAR—No. 12 [illegible] on the spot; 29s., afloat.

Evening—Common ROSIN 8s. 6d. per cwt.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Capt. G. H. Cooper is ordered to the Norfolk Navy-yard on the 30th inst. Paymaster George A. Lyon is ordered to the *Michigan* on the 20th inst. Chief Engineer Stephen D. Hibbert is ordered to duty in charge of stores in the Engineering Department of the Philadelphia Navy-yard. Capt. Edward Donaldson is detached from the Norfolk (Virginia) Navy-yard, and ordered for examination for promotion. Paymaster H. M. Denniston is detached from the *Michigan*, and ordered to settle his accounts. Assistant Paymaster J. R. Stanton is detached from the Mare Island (California) Navy-yard, and placed on waiting orders.

The following General Order has just been issued from the Head-quarters of the Army:

The Western Superintendency of the General Recruiting Service, under the charge of Col. R. S. Granger, Twenty-first Infantry, Newport Barracks, Kentucky, is hereby discontinued. The commanding officer of the depot at Newport Barracks, and the officers in charge of the several rendezvous in that superintendency, will hereafter make their reports, returns, &c., to the Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service at New-York City. Col. Granger will transfer the recruiting funds, property, records, &c., for which he is responsible, to Col. J. C. Davis, Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service at New-York, and proceed by Oct. 15, 1871, to join his regiment.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship City of Brussels, for Liverpool.—Miss Emma C. Lutz, Mrs. E. Cayes, Mrs. Kettlewell, Mrs. Freeman and 2 children, R. J. Hood, Miss Hood, John Saunders, A. Legenders and wife, William A. Preller, M. Canne and son, William Bell, F. G. Rowland, Washington Lithgow, A. N. Baldwin, Thomas Newman, A. Newman, William Randall, wife and child, Lindsey Crosby, Dr. Watson Davies, J. H. Cox, Samuel Dinsmore, F. H. Colony, Emile Segara, F. Meons, J. P. Witherow, Miss Witherow, Mr. Berrington, L. Franklin, B. S. Bernard, Mrs. Thomas J. McEvilly and infant, Mrs. Eliza Hezyell, Mrs. Mary Pinsent.

In steam-ship England, for Liverpool.—Mr. H. C. Freeman, Miss M. Freeman, Miss L. Freeman, Miss M. Scardera, J. Scardera, C. M. Mascello, Chas. Marshall, F. Fish, J. H. Jack, T. Smith and lady, Miss Smith, Master Smith, C. F. Douglas and lady, Miss Douglas, Charles Hampshires and lady, H. Gumbleton and lady, H. Cleveland and lady, James Cook, O. Beelle, F. Fremire and lady, Miss C. Fremire, Master Fremire, Miss H. Fremire, J. H. James and lady, Miss James.

In steam-ship Columbia, for Glasgow.—James Morreon, John Bethe, Russell Clarke, Mrs. Martha Barnes, Mrs. Gallagher and daughter, John McCabe, Mrs. McCabe and infant, Mrs. James Davidson and four children, James Donaldson, wife and infant, Miss Small, Miss Thomson, Mrs. Wright and two infants, R. H. Lucas and Mrs. Lucas, Miss Elizabeth Sanders, John D. Craig, Wm. Lemon, Mrs. F. Brotherhood, Agnes Brotherhood, Mrs. W. W. Princess, Kate Congan, Henry Herde.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—A. M. Lawrence, Ed. Canon, Mrs. McQuade, Mrs. Dering, D. Hogan, F. Foley, B. R. Collins, J. B. Collins, D. Brady and child, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Merchant, Geo. A. Whitmarsh, Wm. F. Fairbien, Aug. Bogam, Miss Ada J. Roberts, D. J. Livingston and lady, Chas. F. Pratt and lady.

In steam-ship Parthia, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Spencer, C. Alvarado, Master Alonso Valrisrela, Thomas Perkin, D. S. Willard, Iristo Bueso, Miss Borilla Bueso, Miss Florindo Bueso, Miss Adela Valenzuela, Geo. W. Anderson, Chas. H. Anderson, Mrs. Mary O'Brien, Master B. O'Brien, Dr. J. Smith, Alexander Smith, T. D. Howell, R. W. Powell, F. L. Cooke, J. P. Hodge, J. Torres.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.—Major J. A. Leslie, C. A. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Deckius and infant, W. C. Rhinelander, Misses Rhinelander and maid, W. R. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Sparks, Mr. Sparks, 5 children and nurse, Mr. Livises, Mr. Heyworth, Mr. Callinen, J. M. Lang, C. Woods, P. C. Mundal, Rev. A. Tives, Miss Dickens and maid, Jas. Bingham, R. Courtney, Miss Courtney, Mr. and Mrs. Sonnayen, W. P. Clyde, Mrs. McKenzie and 4 children, H. Bourman, Mrs. Owstany, Mrs. Chas. Russel, A. G. Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. Cummings, F. Duvant, Mr. and Mrs. Turner and child, Mr. and Mrs. Warrick, Mr. Gethin, L. Oderstetting, Mr. and Mrs. Bussel, 3 children and servant, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Cook, L. H. Cook, W. Bisphane, W. C. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Willermann, Mr. and Mrs. Blackhurst and 2 Masters Blackhurst, Mr. R. O'Donoghue, Mr. and Mrs. John Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Glassford, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Townsend, 2 children and nurse, E. H. Nevill, Mr. Daniells, George Clark, W. Clark, Van Vhedoorwood, Miss Foster, W. Foster, George Parton, Mr. and Mrs. Warrens, Miss Warrens, Miss E. R. Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. Cotsbinger and maid, C. E. Brooks, Mr. Levison, J. Johnson, G. F. Shoemaker, E. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Evenson and 2 children, Mrs. Burnside, Mrs. Froland, Rev. James Reed, W. H. W. Powell, Mrs. N. Savage, Geo. Sergant, Miss Maerium, Madame Haslar, Mrs. N. Connly, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Chas. Brown, Mrs. C. Preim, Mr. Camperts, J. H. Jones, Geo. Beaford, Vander Linde, Geo. Scandifield, Mrs. Mauer and child, Mrs. Lang, J. S. Spicer.

In steamship Virginia, from Liverpool.—Mr. Crawford, Mrs. Molson, Miss Westwood, Mr. and Mrs. Locerock, Dr. Bosworth, wife and child, Mrs. Coles, Miss Coles, Mrs. Eberson and children, W. C. Watkis, A. Maehler, W. Karpeda, Mrs. M. C. Bourne and family, Misses Bourne, Wm. Keightley, A. Kirkwood, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Pates, Miss Forsyth, W. H. Small, H. E. Robinson, Mr. Palmer, Thos. Shaw, H. Overbeck, Mr. and Mrs. Wells, and 62 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises...... 5:43 | Sun sets...... 6:06 | Moon sets... [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook... 9:25 | Gov. Island. 10:24 | Hell Gate. 11:46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 16.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Mercedita, Marshman, Fernandina, Fla., James Hand; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Geo. B. Merrick; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard steam-ship Co.; Volunteer, Rowe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia; Parthia (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Bolivar, Evans, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Zodiac, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia; Gulf Stream, McCreevy, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock; England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; City of Brussels, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, Jno. G. Dale; Columbia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, Henderson & Bros.; Vandalia, (Ger.,) Franzen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Donau, (Ger.,) Ernst, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.; Titian, (Br.,) Buchanan, Sydney, [illegible], International Coal & Railway Co.; United States, Brown, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Sherman, Halsey, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Wyanoke, Browne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; S. C. Walker, Sherrin, Philadelphia; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Charles, (Belg.,) Lochere, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; Eddystone, Park, Liverpool, R. P. Buck; Hamilton Fish, Bryant, Liverpool, Chas. H. Marshal & Co.

Barks Sarnia, (Br.,) Pillow, London, Crandall, Bertaux & Co.; Freihandel, (Ger.,) Wachter, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Cremona, Burroughs, Galveston, Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Brig Clara & Agnes, (Br.,) Ganlon, Cork, for orders, Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schrs. Kedron, (Br.,) Wha, St. Stephens, N. B., John Boynton's Sons; Manitobah, (Br.,) Walker, Halifax, N. S., D. R. DeWolf & Co.; Sarah Cullen, Avis, Key West and Cedar Keys, Benner & Pinckney; Carrie S. Webb, Day, Georgetown, Bentley, Miller & Co.; G. A. Pierce, Poole, Salem; G. W. Purnell, Provost, New-Haven; Annie, (Br.,) Wood, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Kate Brigham, McNair, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Leola Murchison, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell & Co.

Sloop Apollo, Freeman, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Hermann, (N. G.,) Reichmann, Bremen Sept. 2 and Southampton 5th, with mdse. and 743 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had moderate winds and good weather the entire passage; Sept. 7, lat. 49 41, lon. 6 25, passed ship Bertha, from Akyab for Falmouth; 11th, lat. 48 28, lon. 42, passed bark Eliza McLauchlan, from Antwerp for Philadelphia; 12th, lat. 47 08, lon. 50 34, passed steam-ship City of Antwerp, hence for Liverpool; 12th, lat. 44 47, lon. 54, passed a Cunard steamer (signal J S B F) bound E.; same day, lat. 44 27, lon. 56 44, passed bark Catharine, (Nor.,) hence for Queenstown.

Steam-ship Virginia, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool Sept. 1, and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced strong westerly winds the entire passage; Sept. 4, no lat., &c., passed an Allan and an Inman steamer bound E.; same day passed steam-ship Siberia, hence for Liverpool; 10th, passed steam-ship Hammonia, hence for Hamburg; 14th, passed steam-ship Cuba and Colorado, hence for Liverpool; 15th, passed an Anchor line steamer bound E.

Steam-ship (not named,) new, 1,400 tons, Rollins, Mystic, Conn., in tow of steam-tug Olive Baker, to C. H. Mallory & Co. Night of 15th, off Sand's Point, ran down a small boat with one man in, supposed to be a Hell Gate pilot; could do nothing to save him.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool Sept. 5 and Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and 881 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. Sept. 12, lat. 44 28, lon. 50 12, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 13th, lat. 44 04, lon. 57 42, passed steam-ship India, hence for Glasgow; 14th, lat. 42 50, lon. 61 10, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Alexandria, (Br.,) Lees, Glasgow Aug. 23, Liverpool 26, Halifax Sept. 9, and St. John, N. B., 14th, with mdse. to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Mercedita, Marshman, Fernandina Sept. 11, with cotton and naval stores to James Hand; Sept. 12, no lat., &c., passed steam-ship George Washington, hence for New-Orleans.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Charles W. Lord, Rogers, New-Orleans, Sept. 6, with mdse. to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Bark Albacore, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Wilson, Point-a-Pitre, Guadaloupe 17 ds., with sugar to H. A. Swan & Son—vessel to Geo. A. Phillips & Collins. Has had heavy weather for the last 9 ds., and been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras. Sept. 12, lat. 37 15, lon. 73 05, passed a large can buoy, painted black, apparently nothing attached to it.

Bark Arthur, (of Boston,) Lamb, Havana 20 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Dulcimer, (of Prince Edward's Island,) May, Little Glace Bay 10 ds., with 400 tons coal to George H. Brewer.

Bark Snaida, (Norw.,) Strum, Bordeaux 42 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Ephraim Williams, Keene, Dix Island, with stone for New-York Postoffice.

Brig Julia Kelly, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Knight, Fajardo, P. R., 18 ds., with molasses and 8 passengers to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Abbie Clifford, (of Stockton,) Libby, Salt Cay, T. I., 17 ds., with salt and 5 passengers to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Chief, (of Halifax,) Monroe, Old Harbor, Jam., 26 ds., with logwood to G. de Cordova—vessel to master.

Brig Jesus Maria y Jose, (Span.,) Lochiondo, Havana 20 ds., in ballast to Perera & Co.

Brig Aurora, (of Halifax,) Barrett, Little Glace Bay 9 ds., with 412 tons coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Brig Potomac, Carver, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Brig B. Young, Joy, Charleston, 12 ds., with timber to Hascox & Son; vessel to Snow & Richardson.

Brig Rachel Coney, (of Bangor,) Coney, Portland, with heading to master.

Brig Matilda, Dix, Providence.

Brig Robin, Strout, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Ella, (of Boston,) Montgomery, Inagua 21 ds., with salt to E. Murray, Jr.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Brigand, Fevre, of and 17 ds. from Nassau with mahogany to Montell & Barstow. Sept. 8 to 10th had a heavy easterly gale, during which sprung a leak.

Schr. G. W. Dill, Holden, Tampa Bay, Fla., 8 ds., with rice and cotton-seed to J. A. Hathaway.

Schr. Olive, McFarland, St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with lath, to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Horace, L. Francis, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. H. Young, Barrett, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Golden Rule, Hogan, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. L. M. Lewis, Lewis, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Annie E., (Br.,) Woods, Clinton Point, for St. Johns, N. B.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Chas. A. Grainer, Harvey, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sea Dog, Allen, Lanesville, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ida Jayne, Jayne, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. Cummins, Bell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jas. Satterthwaite, Rigby, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. Burley, Saunders, Elizabethport, for Lynn.
Schr. Breeze, Mots, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Rachel Jane, Jones, Port Johnson, for Boston.
Schr. Sterling, Chase, Elizabethport, for Norwich.
Schr. Almo, Sanford, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Helen Augusta, Deming, Portland, Conn.
Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Tribble, New-Haven.
Schr. T. Dickens, Babcock, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. M. O. Wells, Gibbs, Greenpoint.
Schr. Shekinah, Murphy, New-Haven.
Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington.
Schr. Monitor, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Lebannah, White, Providence.
Schr. Vintage, Brown, Providence.
Schr. M. A. Banks, Taylor, New-Haven.
Schr. Nicanor, Haskell, New-Haven.
Schr. Eliza A. Anderson, Beall, Portland.
WIND—Sundown, light, W., hazy off shore.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Donau, for Bremen; City of Brussels, England, and Parthia, for Liverpool; Bolivar, for Galveston; Cortes and Sherman, for New-Orleans; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; Volunteer, for Wilmington; Wyanoke, for Richmond; Zodiac, for Newbern; John Gibson, for Washington.

Below.

Bark Snaida, (Nor.,) Strum, Bordeaux Aug. 1, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. By pilot-boat E. F. Williams, No. 14.

Brig Julia D., (of Turks Island,) Harding, Rio Janeiro June 30, with coffee to Eggers & Heinline, with loss of head of foremast, main boom gone, bulwarks stove, and sails blown away; was spoken 12th inst., off Barnegat, by steamtug Wm. Hennessy; wanted no assistance.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 16.—Arr. steamer Nereus, New-York; bark Alice Ray, Gottenburg; brig Adele McLoon, Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 16.—Arr. steamer Maryland, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Georgia, for New-York; bark Architect, for Bristol, Eng., and schr. Hattie, for Providence.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 16.—Sld. United States school-ships Constellation and Saratoga, for Annapolis; bark Acquittance, for Rio; and a fleet of coasters.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 16.—Arr. steam-ship George Washington, Gager, from New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Sept. 16—A. M.—Arr. bark Cienfuegos, Sydney, C. B., for New-York; she reports having been run into last night, while at anchor outside, by schr. Adrian, reported below, and had jib-boom and headgear carried away. The schr. had starboard-head shrouds carried away, and fore sail badly torn; also, arr. brig Peter and John, (Br.,) McLoughlin, from Gut of Canso, for Fairhaven; schrs. Leconia, Geo. W. Kimball Jr., and Neel Sumter, Rockland, for New-York; R. S. Kinney, Thompson, for do.; Ocean Belle, St. John, N. B., for do.; Hattie Lance, do.; Anna Leland, Camden, for Jacksonville; Adela, (Br.,) Schuler, for New-Haven; Fairchild, Calais, for do.

9 A. M.—Wind southwesterly; weather thick and rainy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—Arr. ship Comandre, from Liverpool; bark Lion, from Bordeaux; ship St. Joseph, from Manila; U. S. ship Jamestown, from Honolulu. The wreck of the Annie Sise was sold to-day by the Underwriters for $600.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Cunard steam-ship Java, Capt. Martyn, from New-York Sept. 6, touched at Queenstown last night, and proceeded for Liverpool.

The Hamburg American steam-ship Hammonia, Capt. Meyer, from New-York Sept. 5, touched at Plymouth this morning, and proceeded for Hamburg.

FALL—1871.

DRESS GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE NOW OFFERING COMPLETE LINES OF THEIR WELL-KNOWN MAKES AND STANDARD QUALITIES OF
FRENCH POWER-LOOM MERINOES,
FRENCH SATINES,
ENGLISH SATINES,
IMPERIAL DIAGONALES,
IMPERIAL EPINGLINE,
PARISIAN CASHMERES,
DOUBLE-WEIGHT MERINOES,
ENGLISH SERGE CLOTH,
EMPRESS CLOTH,
DRAP DE FRANCE,
DRAP DE DAME,
ALL OF PARISIAN FINISH,
and in upward of FIVE HUNDRED DIFFERENT SHADES, comprising ALL STANDARD AUTUMN COLORS; together with
NOVEL TINTS,
RICH AND RARE COLORINGS,
The latest production of the
Parisian Dyers,
To which the attention of PACKAGE BUYERS is requested.

BROADWAY, CHAMBERS AND READE STS.

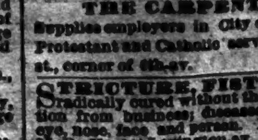
A. T. Stewart & Co.

HAVE PURCHASED
The Manufacturers' Entire Stock
OF THE CELEBRATED
PRINCESS LOUISE
BALMORAL SKIRT,
IN BRILLIANT CLAN COLORINGS,
WHICH THEY WILL SELL AT
33 1-3 PER CENT. REDUCTION
FROM THE LOWEST PACKAGE PRICE OF TODAY.

BROADWAY, CHAMBERS AND READE STS.

Warren Range.

With its special conveniences, the Dumping and Shaking Grate, Fender-guard, Warming Closet and Double Elevated Oven, made by FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st.



F. J. KALDENBERG, manufacturer of genuine Meerschaum Pipes, at NO. 6 JOHN-ST. and CORNER STORE of JOHN and NASSAU, has now a most complete stock of Pipes, Ambers, Cigar-holders, &c. Repairing, boiling in wax, and color warranted to stay. Price lists sent.

THE CARPENTER AGENCY Supplies employers in City or country with reliable Protestant and Catholic servants. No. 130 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

STRICTURE, FISTULA AND PILES radically cured without the knife, caustic or detention from business; diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

From the Daily Saratogian.

THE MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY, GEORGE W. CLARKE, PH. D., PROPRIETOR AND PRINCIPAL.—Having stumbled on one of the circulars of this well-known school for the education of young gentlemen, now in the twenty-sixth year of its existence, we take a little pride in calling the attention of our New-York visitors to the marked success for nearly thirty years of our fellow-townsman, Dr. Clarke, in establishing and conducting this Institute; and we feel in so doing that we confer as great a favor on them as on him, because, in the multitude of schools with which so vast a population as that of New-York abounds, the best are not unfrequently entirely overlooked.

According to the circular of this Institute, we find at the head of the Board of Visitors (which is composed throughout of distinguished gentlemen) the name of Howard Crosby, D. D., Chancellor of the New-York University College.

Dr. Clarke, with the aid of his ten accomplished assistants and an attendance of two hundred pupils, has, during the past twenty-eight years, prepared and sent to college and the pursuits of business over four thousand students.

The commanding and delightful location of this High school on Washington-square makes it easily accessible by railroad from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Greenpoint, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Westchester.

In this square, now improved and beautified, the pupils enjoy, in their daily recreations at the recesses, all the advantages of the country, for purity of air, vigor of exercise and pleasantness of playground.

The rooms are spacious, light, well ventilated and in every respect furnished and fitted for convenience and health.

The location is unsurpassed for health, attractiveness and quiet.

CONDITIONS OF GRADUATION.

BUSINESS COURSE.

A double course of study is pursued in this Institution—namely, a Business and College Course.

The branches in which candidates for the Diploma who take the *Business Course* are required to be prepared are as follows:

I. Mental, Theoretical and Commercial Arithmetic.
II. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra, and four books of Plane Geometry.
III. Book-keeping by Double Entry. (Thorough course.)
IV. Ability to write in a legible commercial hand, and English composition, free from grammatical and rhetorical errors.
V. Shaw's History and Criticism of English Literature.
VI. Natural Philosophy and General History.
VII. Ability to translate, write and pronounce correctly one foreign language.

The branches in which candidates for the Diploma who take the *College Course* are required to be prepared, are as follows:

I. Mental and theoretical arithmetic.
II. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra, and four books of plane geometry.
III. Latin and Greek for the Freshman Class in College.
IV. Outlines of history and Shaw's English Literature.
V. Principles of double entry bookkeeping and elements of natural science.
VI. Ability to write, in a legible and neat manner, an English composition, which shall be free from grammatical and rhetorical errors.

Post-Graduate Studies consist of advanced parts of English Literature, Latin, Greek, French, German, Natural Science, Mathematics, Surveying, Double Entry Book-keeping, Mechanical and Architectural Drawing, and Oil-painting.

For the purpose of completing this higher course, it is well, as is not uncommon, for our graduates to remain another year and pursue the studies of the Post-Graduate Class.

NAMES OF GRADUATES IN 1871.

George M. Stiven, (Valedictorian.)

A. A. Benner,	G. K. Dickinson,
Arthur W. Fabens,	H. E. Gregory,
Walter Hume,	J. P. Hardenburgh, Jr.,
C. S. Martin,	Joseph Obermeder,
Clarence C. Perry,	Wm. Geo. Gunn,

Wm. L. Radford,
George R. Westfield, (Salutatorian.)

Among Dr. Clarke's one hundred and fifty present patrons we find the following well-known citizens of New-York and vicinity:

Rev. Alexander McKelvy,	John B. Hudson,
Rev. Dr. C. H. Gardner,	George C. Hallett,
Hon. Joseph W. Fabens,	Christopher Gwyer,
Hon. Henry H. Rice,	James M. Jacques,
Hon. Wm. L. Dickinson, Jersey City,	Jenkins Van Schaick,
Hon. T. E. Tomlinson,	Andrew Fletcher,
Robert Benner,	Jacob S. Browne,
F. Humphreys, M. D.,	William Adams,
F. S. Lambert, M. D.,	Henry Adams,
Dr. Jackson Hubbell,	Henry Hiscock,
Dr. B. C. Perry,	Thomas L. Aston,
S. P. Simpson, Esq.,	Frederick Wiebrecht,
W. Howard Wait, Esq.,	E. M. Pankhurst,
Charles Stiven,	James C. Hoe,
Spencer Heacock,	Lewis Radford,
Ellis N. Crow,	Richard Martin,
John McGain,	H. Oberndorfer,
J. P. Hardenburgh,	John W. Stitt,
Wm. L. Taylor,	Gilbert L. Crowell,
Mortimer Ward,	John M. Beck,
C. H. Tiebout,	Luke Slater,
John W. Jones,	Jacob S. Townsend,
Charles A. Hands,	Herman Von Keller,
John Englis,	Henry K. Bleuvelt,
James R. Floyd,	T. Bradford Williams,
Charles H. Bebee,	Thomas T. Ferns,
Royal E. Deane,	John Rigan,
Ira Brown,	Pearson S. Halstead,
R. G. Brown,	Alfred T. Weller,
James Hume,	Peter R. Kissam,
A. W. Hume,	Samuel J. Lewis,
George E. Strong,	Julius Hilbers,
J. H. Drevenstedt,	Charles Deane.

The following are a few of those who have had sons in his school from two to seven years:

Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., President Dartmouth College.
Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D.
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer.
Hon. Henry E. Davies.
Hon. James Gopsill, Jersey City.
Hon. F. A. Conkling.
Hon. William E. Dodge.
Hon. William Walter Phelps, (himself many years a student in this Institute.)
William H. Field, Esq.
Rev. George D. Baker, of Detroit, who never attended any other school before going to college.

A. R. Wetmore,	George Elder,
George D. Phelps,	F. C. Havemeyer,
William A. Kobbe,	R. G. Lemon,
Peter A. Hargous,	Samuel T. Knapp,
Louis E. Hargous,	Gardner A. Sage,
Tredwell Ketcham,	John Aitken,
Courtlandt Palmer,	George Jones, N. Y. Times.

C. E. Withington, Esq., (himself nine years under the instruction and care of the Principal.)
Stephen C. Medbery, (Banker,) Ballston Spa, N. Y., who graduated in 1866.

And more than a thousand other equally competent judges of educational advantages, who have during the past quarter of a century had their sons prepared in this Institute for business or college.

Dr. Clarke's circular also refers with confidence and pride to the Faculties of the following Colleges to which he has sent many students, not one of whom was ever rejected for want of good preparation to enter:

New-York University,	Williams,
Columbia College,	Princeton,
Union,	Rutgers,
Harvard,	Tufts,
Amherst,	Lafayette,
Yale,	Troy Polytechnic,

And the Government Schools at West Point and Annapolis.

But as New-York is the great commercial capital of the nation, a large majority of students of this Institute enter on the pursuits of trade; and the Principal takes special pleasure in referring parents to almost every mercantile establishment and counting-house of the City for information as to the manner in which his pupils are prepared for the activities of business life.

We like very much the smack of the following remarks of Dr. Clarke on department:

"It may as well be said frankly that while ordinary faults are corrected in a proper way, no pupil of vicious propensities in habits, language, or manners, is allowed to remain in this Institute. The Principal will not wait for positive proof of immoral conduct. *It is enough for him to know that the influence of the boy is bad to discontinue his attendance.* The kindly amenities which are supposed to regulate every Christian family form the guide to the students of this Institute in their intercourse with their teachers and with each other. If in any case a pupil does not know what these are, he must go home until he learns. The order of this school resembles the quiet of a congregation at church. Mental activity does not require noise. *Order and freedom* constitute the perfection of government everywhere. But ORDER there must be whether there is freedom or not. *High character* is as essential to usefulness and success in life as high qualification. Hence reverence for sacred things is required. The school is opened with brief religious exercises, consisting of Scripture reading and prayer; but *nothing sectarian is taught or allowed in this school.*"

Dr. Clarke is himself a Christian gentleman, and whilst Saratoga has sent to New-York and elsewhere many men of distinction, she has sent few of more practical value than he. Long may his usefulness continue.

P. S. by the Principal.—The week commencing Sept. 11 has been occupied at this Institute in registering and examining students, of all ages from six to twenty-one, and organizing the Departments of Letters, Science, Commerce, and Art, including those of French, German, Spanish, and Engineering.

The annual working Session begins Sept. 18. Individual students preparing for college or business are allowed to advance to higher classes as rapidly as their attainments permit. The Institute is open for visitors at any time, where interviews with the Principal and circulars of full particulars may be obtained.